

# Appendix

## Let's Stop the Name Calling

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JOHN SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in today's Washington Star there appears what I consider to be a very fine column entitled "Let's Stop the Name Calling," written by William S. White. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I commend its reading and careful consideration to everyone.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LET'S STOP THE NAME CALLING—EXTREMISTS SEEN AIDING KHRUSHCHEV—LEADERS URGED TO STAY CALM IN CRISES

(By William S. White)

There are small but unmistakable signs that a familiar American reaction to prolonged periods of international strain, name-calling among ourselves is about to set in.

If it sets in generally, it will be one of the most handsome gifts we could hand to Nikita Khrushchev and the Soviet Union.

For the first and most basic of all Mr. Khrushchev's objectives has never been so clearly manifested as now. It is the objective of division. He tries to divide the Western allies over Berlin, the United Nations within itself, and the American people within themselves.

Thus it will be the greatest of pities and the most fantastic of national errors if by our own words and actions we promote for him his prime purpose of putting people and political parties in this country at each other's throats.

Let us, for heaven's sake and also for our own sake, stop acting as though those nice old ladies, male and female, who want only negotiation at any price, really have the power to sell us out to appeasement. They don't, not for a moment.

And let us, for heaven's sake and also for our own sake, quit acting as though those bluff characters who demand an atomic ultimatum to Mr. Khrushchev by sundown really have the capacity to hustle us into an unthinking nuclear war. They don't, not for a moment.

We have no reason whatever to fear either kind of extremism. The responsible leaders in both parties have in fact for months demonstrated a great capacity for sound, calm, and responsible conduct in the face of the most frigidly menacing blasts yet to blow from the cold war.

At the moment, however, and in spite of the fact that we all surely ought to know by now that every time of trouble always brings out the lunatic fringes, the outlook for continued calm reason is becoming a bit beclouded.

There are those who believe the President should declare in advance precisely when and how and where he would use atomic weapons against the Russians in various

eventualities. They have a right to this view. But they have no right to suggest that those who think otherwise are "soft on communism"—those dissenters often being, ironically, some of the most decorated and conservative officers in the American military services.

Those who think that the Berlin crisis (and all others) should be approached solely with glad hymns to "negotiation" and glad offers to same also have a right to that view, extraordinarily silly though it is. But they do not have the right to suggest that those who think otherwise, and would like to mix a little power and determination in with the negotiations, are reactionaries and warmongers.

This kind of enfevered nonsense, and the enfevered nonsense of those who believe you avoid war by shouting "tough" slogans, will do nobody but Premier Khrushchev any good.

And, unhappily, much the same spirit is now being shown by a few emotionalists in both political parties. A small but increasingly eager Democratic ultraliberal handful is privately pressuring President Kennedy to "get tough with the Republicans"—any time, anywhere, for any reason.

And a Republican ultraconservative handful is privately pressuring the party leaders to get tough with the Democrats—also any time, anywhere, for any reason.

Meanwhile, perhaps the most authentic anti-Communist in the United States, J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, has just done a notable service in the present atmosphere.

He has warned the public that indiscriminate denouncing as Communists of those we don't agree with "helps the Communists by diffusing the forces of their opponents."

There is one other thing he might very usefully do. He might also justly point out that the indiscriminate labeling of other people as more or less Fascist warmongers isn't too helpful either. What we need in this dangerous period is a great deal of creative tolerance among ourselves.

## Capital Punishment

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD some very pertinent remarks made by the distinguished chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], on which I have the honor to serve.

The chairman, who has served with distinction as a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during the years he has been a Member of the Congress, is one of the best informed of its members of reclamation affairs. It would be well for those from the reclamation States to heed well what the

distinguished and knowledgeable gentleman from Colorado has to say about reclamation. He says reclamation projects must be "clean as a hound's tooth" and I thoroughly agree. He also cites the results of a crash program wherein on at least nine cases investigations were hurried, or not fully completed and repayment contracts were not signed prior to construction and how these projects got into subsequent difficulties.

I think the gentleman has given us good reasons for not rushing into approval of these reclamation projects and not blindly following the recommendations of the Bureau of Reclamation. I do not think we gave nearly enough attention to these Colorado River project transmission lines. We have accepted what the Bureau of Reclamation submitted as an analysis without nearly as thorough an examination as the problem deserved. We have got to realize that the Bureau of Reclamation is no longer the clean-cut scientific organization it once was. It now deals in ideology rather than engineering and economics and we must recognize it as such.

Reclamation, as I have often emphasized, is one Federal program that is little understood by Members of the House from the eastern part of the United States—and yet it is these Members who actually hold the balance of power when it comes to a House vote on a reclamation project.

The reclamation program has a much easier time in the Senate because the 17 reclamation States start off with 34 votes out of 100—just 17 short of a majority. In the House, where representation is based on population, the reclamation States start off with 99 votes out of 437—or 120 short of a majority. Included in the 99 reclamation votes are 58 from the States of California, Texas, and Oklahoma. Thus in the 14 Rocky Mountain and Far Western States where the reclamation program is of primary concern—excluding only California—there are just 41 Members of the House, out of 437.

Aside from good plain sense, this is one of the reasons why it is so essential that reclamation projects be clean as a hound's tooth. If the reclamation States come to the Congress with a request for a Federal investment in projects it must be on a basis of sound economic and financial feasibility, and—prior to appropriation of funds for construction—a clear indication of the water users' willingness to repay that part of the Federal investment that is within their ability to pay.

That is why I have always insisted, for example, that repayment contracts be signed by the water users before construction begins on a reclamation project. It is only through a responsible



policy of this kind that reclamation can be justified in the House of Representatives.

When such a policy is not followed reclamation is in trouble. We already have several examples of what can happen when projects are not thoroughly studied and repayment contracts with the water users not signed prior to construction.

The most notable example was the authorization of a number of projects in the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946, and a subsequent "crash" program of construction. In at least nine cases investigations were hurried, or not fully completed, and repayment contracts were not signed prior to construction. All of these projects got into subsequent difficulty as a result of undue haste to get construction underway, and all have caused substantial losses of Uncle Sam's moneys. The Federal expenditures on these nine projects have come to \$58,246,722 and while it is possible that some of this may be repaid eventually, most of it will not.

This is the sort of thing that gives reclamation generally a "black eye" and which makes it more difficult than good judgment would require to secure House approval of sound projects.

A Federal reclamation program, with proper investigation, planning, and construction, is a sound investment in national progress. At the same time, those of us from the reclamation States, who have the most direct interest in such a program, have the responsibility to insist that the reclamation program be carried forward on a basis of sound financial and economic feasibility.

### Project Corn Tassel

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for some years many of us have sought to make the golden corn tassel the national floral emblem. One of the moving spirits in this attempt has been Miss Margo Cairns, of Minneapolis. On September 19, Miss Cairns addressed the Sertoma Club luncheon here in Washington on the subject "Project Corn Tassel," in which she traced the history of corn and its meaning for the people of the United States.

I ask unanimous consent that her address may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PROJECT CORN TASSEL

(Address by Miss Margo Cairns)

Soon after Christopher Columbus reached the New World he sent Queen Isabella a letter in which he wrote that the natives they had found on the island were agricultural, that his brother walked through 18 miles of a new grain. He further reported

that "The natives call it maize, but we call it corn."

This was the first knowledge of a third major grain created to bless mankind. A whole New World fed and sustained by a new grain unlike anything before known. A new world, a new grain, yet perhaps both were as old or older than those of Europe and Asia.

Columbus used the word "corn" understandably. In the Old World the word "corn" was a genetic term used in reference to any grains of the area—wheat, barley, rye, and millet.

In the New World, from the Canadian border to Lake Titicaca high in the Andes and down in the valley of the Urubamba the red man called the New World grain "maize." The name has profound meaning. As this grain fed, nourished, and sustained as no other food, it was given the tenderest name in any civilization—that of "mother," and the ancient people's word for mother was maize.

Apparently the remarkable civilization which, after many centuries culminated in the golden kingdom of the Incas, began down in the sheltered valley of the Urubamba. There were no broad miles of fertile lands as we know them. There were only steep mountain walls. Into these walls the ancient people carved terraces. On these were developed many of our favorite foods, all native to the New World—maize, potato, tomato, peanut, many kinds of beans and many fruits. As the population increased the terraces climbed the mountains. Agriculturalists in our Nation strengthened the plant corn by going north; the ancients strengthened it by going up—almost to the snow line.

The ancient peoples did not have the wheel, nor iron, nor any draft animals. How they cut huge blocks of granite out of mountain walls with such skill that the blocks fit together so perfectly that a knife blade cannot be inserted between them, is a continuing wonder to modern engineers.

Greatest of all their accomplishments as builders is the amazing city of Machu Picchu, literally carved out of and upon a mountain peak. How it was built, why and when, remain unanswered questions. Last June was the 50th anniversary of its discovery by Hiram Bingham, the inquisitive, thoughtful, archeologist, who had to know if fancy were fact.

The discovery of Machu Picchu will forever remain a monument to his penetrating reasoning. Called the lost city of the Incas, it was believed to exist only as a legend. Talking with a very old Peruvian Indian, Mr. Bingham gleaned sufficient information to encourage him to take a team of experts into the little-known section of the wild mountainous area.

It was to this hidden city that the heir of Atahulapa, the last Inca fled from the Spanish, taking with him his family, nobles, and retainers. Search as the conquistadors relentlessly did, they never found a trace of them. The city remained hidden until June 1911, and Mr. Bingham's astounding discovery. It is now considered one of the wonders of the world, a great tourist attraction. On terraces carved into the mountain and stretching up to the entrance was grown the food for the occupants of this royal city.

A treasure such as maize had proved to be could not be secluded. Through the centuries it traveled mountain trails aiding in developing other people—the Mayans, Toltecs, Aztecs. For centuries it has fed humanity in our own vast Southwest. Excavations prove it was in what is now Alabama and Georgia fully 5,000 years ago.

This "mother" of the ancient peoples was waiting on the Atlantic coast to succor the white race as it surged into the New World. Then known as Indian corn, it was a vital factor in establishing the early colonies. As food, as legal currency, and as barter, it was

the support of every settlement. Cornhusks filled the mattresses of Americans well into the 20th century. Now corn, in myriad converted forms, touches the life of every American every day.

One of the delights of pioneer children was sucking the sweet juice from a stalk of green corn. Today a part of corn's sweetness is converted into the Nation's candy. Late statistics reveal that last year's candymakers produced over 8 billion pounds returning, on the wholesale level, \$1,200 million.

Into this huge amount of candy went 800 million pounds of corn syrup which would require approximately 20 million bushels of corn to produce. Nearly 44 million pounds of dextrose or refined sugar also went into candymaking last year.

The figure—\$1,200 million—is oddly significant. That was the estimated value of the golden treasure wrested from the Incans by the conquistadors in payment of their Inca's ransom. Would not this infer that candy is gold in the United States? Certainly many other products of corn are.

It was a plant, domesticated in the mists of antiquity, that was the foundation of building through many centuries, the fabulous golden kingdom. It is this same plant that, in only 350 years, aided by the vision and vigor of Americans, that converted this vast virgin land into the leading nation of the world. What a triumph for a plant.

### There Will Always Be a Babe Ruth

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, just as surely as the editor told Virginia there was and always would be a Santa Claus, so, too, there will always be a Babe in the minds of those of us who had the privilege of seeing this most colorful of all sports personalities in action. Who could forget the toothpick ankles carrying a huge frame, somewhat expanded at the middle, but rounding into powerful arms and shoulders, and keen eyes which probably were responsible for the finest coordinated swing of all times.

Always ready to go "beyond the call of duty," I recall an exhibition game in which most stars would not have appeared. The field was ankle deep with mud, the crowd was there and the Babe put on his usual colorful show. At one point in the game he slipped and fell, came up looking like a four-legged beast which likes to wallow in that environment, the crowd roared and he enjoyed every bit of it.

It seems fitting to reflect once more on a great career when a record established in 1927 was recently assaulted, but not equaled.

A reprint of a column written 11 years ago appeared in the Sunday, September 24, edition of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot-News. It is eloquent testimony to a great personality:

#### SPORTS SHOP

(By Al Clark, executive sports editor)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Eleven years later: Clayton L. Wert, 237 Kelker Street, Harrisburg, requested a reprint of the following column



written 11 years ago by Al Clark, executive sports editor. The column was originally printed in the Sunday Patriot-News editions of July 2, 1950. It was Mr. Wert's thought that many of the things said of Ruth in the column written 11 years ago are being brought forcefully to mind today by the assault of Roger Maris on Ruth's home run record.)

#### BABE RUTH AND A 7-YEAR-OLD'S QUERIES

"No, Mike, Babe Ruth isn't dead."

"But, Daddy, I just heard it on the radio. Roy Nassau said: 'Babe Ruth's widow will be here Thursday. Right here in Harrisburg. She's gonna 'veil a monument or sumpin'. That's what he said. Said she would be at Island Park where the Senators play. If a man has a widow then the man must be dead, don't he, daddy?'"

"Well, Mike, Babe Ruth isn't dead. That's what the man said on the radio. But don't you believe it. Babe Ruth isn't dead. He will never die. He's just gone away—gone away for a long, long time."

"Where has he gone, Dad?"

"The Man in the Sky wanted him to play baseball in His League, son."

"Who is the Man in the Sky?"

"He's the man who takes care of all of us. You and me and fellas like the Big Guy."

"Couldn't Babe Ruth take care of himself? He was an awfully big man, most as big as a bear."

"Yes, Babe Ruth could take care of himself. Do it mighty well, too. But he was tired. And he had pains. He ached a lot. His head hurt. So the Man in the Sky took care of him."

"Ain't that being dead?"

"Some folks might say so. But I wouldn't. I would say Babe Ruth couldn't die."

"Why not? Is he too big?"

"That's it, Mike. In many ways the Big Guy is too big. Much too big. He might go away. Like up to visit with the Man in the Sky. But he would just be away. He wouldn't be dead. Not real dead, anyhow."

#### "TELL ME ABOUT BABE RUTH"

"Well, you and I could sit here all night and talk about Babe Ruth and we wouldn't be able to tell all of it. But maybe, if I told you about the time he hit all those home runs. He played 22 years and hit 714 homers, son, and about the time I saw him cry and about the time he played with the kids and stopped a real-honest-to-goodness ball game you would understand why Babe couldn't die."

"Perhaps you are too young to understand now. But there will be a day when all this about the Big Fella will be clear. That day will be when you've grown from a little boy to a big boy."

"Well, with Ruth there were big things and little things. Big things like: Most home runs one season—60—1927; things like 714 home runs in 22 years of regular season play plus 15 homers in World Series play; things like playing 22 years, appearing in 2,502 games, going to bat 8,389 times and getting 2,873 hits, scoring 2,174 runs. Things like leading his league 11 times as a home-run hitter."

"Those are the big things. But, to me, it was the little things that made Ruth so magnificent a player. Made him the man who couldn't die."

"I can tell you some of the things I've seen the Big Guy do. And those are the things that make me tell you he's just gone up into the sky."

"I remember that September day, the 29th, in 1927. That was the day when he hit his 60th home run in one season. It was the eighth inning of the game between the Yankees and the Senators. Babe Ruth was at bat. His home run record had been tied at

59. And now the Big Fella, he was a moon-faced giant and walked on tooth-pick legs, waddled like a duck to home plate. Tom Zachary, Old Long Tom, was pitching for the Senators. The day before, September 28, Tom Zachary had seen the Babe unleash the power he had and watched him blast two homers in a row. The last of the two had equalled the Babe's own record of 59.

"Zachary sweated. He wiped the beads of sweat from his forehead, tweaked the peak of his cap. Then he bent to his work. A fast ball, outside. Babe reached for it. Bam! Off it went—the Babe's 60th homer."

"That homer won the ball game for the Yankees, 4 to 2. And it won for Ruth everlasting greatness. Maybe Ralph Kiner will break his record, son. Maybe Ted Williams will. Or somebody else. But they will never take from Ruth the record. They will be known as the men who broke Babe's record but Babe will always be the King of Swat."

"Tell me more, Dad."

"Well, that was the moment of his greatest glory. Now I'll tell you about his moment of his greatest trouble."

"That was the night the Big Guy was awfully tired. Tired like you after you've been playing Hopalong Cassidy and riding your bike all of the day."

"He looked sick, too, like a man who hurt inside. Maybe he was a bit sick even then. I wouldn't know."

"He was almost through with baseball as a player. And he knew no major league team wanted him as a manager. You see the Big Guy wasn't the kind who would make a good manager. He didn't know how to boss people. The date was May 17, 1935. The Boston Braves and Ruth were traveling westward through Harrisburg to play other National League clubs. Ruth was news. Folks wanted to know of his plans. Wanted to know how he was standing up, physically, as a gate attraction with the Braves."

"I met his train at Pennsylvania Station. Ruth, stooped and dejected, stood on the observation platform. We chatted. I asked of his plans for the future."

"I'm tired," the Big Fella said, "very tired. My legs hurt. This is my last trip as a player," he told me. "May I quote that?" I asked. "Go ahead," he said. There was a tear in his eye. He was dejected. A sorry figure."

"Well, 16 days later, Ruth put away the monkey suit of the Braves and retired forever as a player."

"There are two pictures of the Big Fella, Mike. There are others. Like the very best picture. The picture of Babe and the kids—his kids."

"Kids followed him everywhere he went. They swamped him. He loved it. Why? Because he was just a great big kid himself."

"I once saw him single out a crippled lad. A one-legged youngster walking on a crutch 'Hiya, kid,' he greeted the crippled lad. 'Hiya, kid,' 'Gosh, Mr. Ruth,' the kid answered. 'Gosh.' And then into his patch pocket went Babe's big hamlike hand. Out came a brand new baseball. 'Here, kid, one for you,' he laughed and tossed the ball to the youngster."

"'Gosh, Babe, thanks,' the kid said. 'OK, kid,' laughed the Big Fella."

"That's why Babe Ruth can't die, is it, dad?"

"That's why, son. That's why he just went visiting with the Man in the Sky."

"But he has a widow, dad."

"Sure, and she'll be here Thursday to dedicate a plaque at Island Park to another fine sportsman's memory—that of Tom Crowley, the man who brought organized baseball back to Harrisburg. But that's another story, Mike. So off to bed with you now. And you might dream of Joe DiMaggio, Ted Williams or Kiner. And say a little prayer for the Big Guy up in the Sky."

## Communications Satellites and Free, Competitive, Private Enterprise

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the United States can proudly proclaim the historic "firsts" in extending the distance of sight and sound. American ingenuity is responsible for the wireless, the radio, and television, to name only a very few of the major breakthroughs. Now, another "first"—worldwide direct communications in sound and sight—may be near at hand. Project Echo, which was used to bounce the voice of President Eisenhower across the Nation in a matter of seconds, first demonstrated the practical use of a communications satellite which could be placed in orbit and used to relay voices to all parts of the world. We are presently on the threshold of directly projecting not only voices but pictures between continents. This will stimulate worldwide enterprise, cooperation, and understanding. Equally significant, these achievements will be the result of the American free, competitive, private enterprise system.

Approval for this endeavor was given last July when President Kennedy formally endorsed the Eisenhower policy of private initiative in the communications satellite system. Noting that this Nation has traditionally followed a policy of conducting international communications through private enterprise, subject to Government regulations and licensing, President Eisenhower set forth the policy on January 1. At that time, he said that "the Government should aggressively encourage private enterprise in the establishment and operation of satellite relays for revenue-producing purposes." There can be no doubt that the companies involved have the needed communications experience, knowledge, and skill to see this through. They already have working international communications agreements with their foreign counterparts.

The setting up of a global communications system is not without its problems of both policy and technology. I suggest that objections to the announced setup must be resolved. Criticism and delay could well hinder the project, and thus allow Soviet Russia to win the race to the heavens, with a workable satellite communications system.

A quick completion of this project in a manner which will serve the public interest will be a great forward stride for our national prestige. We will demonstrate the application of space science to the progress and welfare of all mankind. Furthermore, a working satellite system achieved by free enterprise under suitable governmental regulation will provide the greatest evidence of the vigor of our system.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the Record



the editorials of several California newspapers on this subject.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Red Bluff Daily News, Red Bluff, Calif., Mar. 2, 1961]

#### TRIBUTE TO INVENTOR

Eighty-five years ago, on March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell uttered the first words ever sent over a telephone. We are in the ninth decade now of that miraculous instrument, and as any parent of a teenager will testify, many a message of less import has been transmitted during that time. Yet such is the inherent versatility of Bell's invention that we today take rather calmly the promise that soon we will be talking long distances by means of electronic waves bounced off the moon or orbiting satellites. We may even live to speak to someone on the moon itself.

It is doubtful that even the imaginative Bell himself dreamed of the multitude of uses the telephone would be put to; the key role it would play in our lives. Even if there are moments when we wish he also had invented a way to keep talkative people from hogging party lines and inept ones from dialing wrong numbers, we owe him—and pay him—a warm and sincere tribute.

[From the Sacramento Union, Mar. 12, 1961]

#### THE RIGHT NUMBER

Eighty-five years ago this past week, Alexander Graham Bell uttered the first words ever sent over a telephone. We are in the ninth decade now of that miraculous instrument, and, as any parent of a teenager will testify, many a message of much less import has been transmitted during that time.

Yet such is the inherent versatility of Bell's invention that we today take rather calmly the promise that soon we will be talking long distances by means of electronic waves bounced off the moon or orbiting satellites. We may even live to speak to someone on the moon itself.

It is doubtful that even the imaginative Bell himself dreamed of the multitude of uses the telephone would be put to; the key role it would play in our lives. Even if there are moments when we wish he also had invented a way to keep talkative people from hogging party lines and inept ones from dialing wrong numbers, we owe him—and pay him—a warm and sincere tribute.

[From the Modesta Bee, Modesta, Calif., July 6, 1961]

#### IMPLICATIONS OF SPACE ACTIVITIES

What the industrial revolution did to the society and economy of our forebears is nothing compared to what the space revolution we are now experiencing is going to do to our economy and society in the next few decades.

You will, figuratively and literally, be living in another world. The following picture of that world (let me hasten to say) is not the creature of my imaginings, but the studied forecasts of some of the most knowledgeable and serious men in government, in industry, in public life.

It comes from a study by Congress' Space Committee on the Practical Value of Space Exploration; from a Brookings Institution report on "Implications of Space Activities for Human Affairs"; on NASA's fourth semi-annual report to Congress.

There will, most certainly, be a breath-taking system of virtually foolproof, space-based communications devices operating globally. First will come ordinary telephone calls bounced back by an orbiting sphere, then high fidelity radio, and finally many

channeled TV. Within a decade it should be possible for a billion people or more to watch the same TV program via satellite relay television. Grasp what that means—if you dare.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has already received NASA's permission to develop an earth orbiting communications system that will provide global commercial space circuits; and it is putting down \$25 million of its own money to get the project started. It may cost upward of \$170 million to eventually set up a worldwide system of 50 satellites and 13 terminals, an insignificant figure when you consider that cheaper long range distance calls would be inevitable.

In education there could be "live" regional presentations of lectures and special events, which now are taped. School children could be exposed to worldwide "live" events anywhere while they happened. Space based radio and TV could be used to do much of the teaching in underdeveloped areas.

Or take the subject of weather. Mark Twain would have to eat his words about everybody talking about the weather but nobody doing anything about it. Weather satellites would give us a constant global weather reporting system, and think what just a 10-percent improvement in accuracy in weather forecasting would do for the farmers, builders, airlines, shipping, tourist trade.

An aero satellite family, planned for 1964 (in "stationary" orbit 22,300 miles above the equator) would be able to watch weather happenings over an entire hemisphere. That means a worldwide system of accurate long-range and short-range weather predictions.

You would know whether to expect a tough or mild winter. You could predict rainfall or drought. You would get early warnings of tornadoes, floods, hurricanes. Farmers would get 7 to 30 day forecasts allowing them to take advantage of short run weather phases for planting, harvesting. You could arrange vacations to fit the weather you wanted. Think what accurate weather reporting would do for fairs, golf tournaments, horse shows, etc. And not a few of these serious scientists and technicians and businessmen look forward to the time when fogs could be dispersed at will and hurricanes and typhoons be disrupted when being formed.

But communications and weather are not the only fields to benefit by outer space exploration. Other practical byproducts are legion.

The demand for miniaturization of instruments for space exploration has already brought us a radio the size of a lump of sugar, given us a wristwatch powered by the same mercury batteries that operate a timing device in the Explorer satellite. Remote controlled command systems for satellites and missiles have already supplied devices for opening and closing garage doors for moving cars, and to let us retune TV sets from our chairs.

Air travel will be revolutionized as a result of the X-15 research plane and other advanced aerospace craft. It will be possible to hop from coast to coast, or across the Atlantic, in a couple of hours. These planes will fly at an altitude of 50,000 feet and a speed of 1,500 miles an hour.

The use of space research byproducts by industry and business is practically limitless. There are the new materials already being produced commercially as a result of space research—metals, alloys, fabrics, compounds—new types of glass that filter intense light; new plastics to make unbreakable plumbing.

NASA's Deputy Administrator, Hugh Dryden, undoubtedly understated it the other day when he asserted that the advanced technology required for more and more difficult space missions is advancing at a meteoric rate.

[From the News Call Bulletin, San Francisco, July 28, 1961]

#### TALKING SATELLITES

In urging speedy perfection of a worldwide network of communications satellites, President Kennedy has pointed up the imminence of practical dividends from space research.

Within a few years such satellites undoubtedly will be transmitting radio messages, telephone calls, and space telegrams around the globe. International television is sure to follow.

According to the National Academy of Sciences, satellites will multiply by 10,000 the number of messages it is now possible for the world's crowded communications channels to handle.

They will bring the telephone to millions of people in many countries who now are beyond reach of this instrument Americans take for granted. They will make worldwide TV feasible. They will supply a major impetus to the communications and electronics industries, at home and abroad.

Above all, such satellites will serve to bring all nations into even closer contact—thus providing man with an unparalleled opportunity for cultivating greater understanding among the peoples of the world.

By endorsing former President Eisenhower's policy of "private ownership and operation of the U.S. portion" of this new communications system, Mr. Kennedy has assured its earliest implementation. For the Nation's history proves free, competitive enterprise is capable of exercising much more imagination and ingenuity than any governmental bureaucracy.

At the same time, President Kennedy was wise to extend again to Russia and other nations an invitation to take part in a peaceful communications satellite system.

[From the Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., July 26, 1961]

#### PUTTING PHONE CALLS IN ORBIT

The most apparent practical nonmilitary use of space exploration techniques is the orbiting of satellites from which can be bounced or relayed telephone, radio, or television signals on a worldwide basis.

So promising is this lifted horizon in the field of communications that already a dozen U.S. companies have spent millions of dollars in research on systems and techniques, though only a few isolated experiments have actually been performed and all working systems still exist only in theory.

Every corporation in the communications field, however, sees the future of communications via space as a business which will eventually mean billions of dollars to common carriers and to equipment manufacturers.

The decisions to be made about this great new industry involve many scientific and engineering alternatives, which are being variously explored. They involve many more public questions, such as what company or agency will have the right to send satellites into space, how far Government will claim the right to regulate or conduct the business, and what arrangements should be made with other countries, where in most cases communications are government owned.

Many conferences and discussions have resulted this week in a firm statement of administration policy by President Kennedy. He said that this country, appropriately, would leave satellite communications to private enterprise, with competition to be encouraged where possible, and with Government contributing research and regulation. Other countries will be invited to participate in ownership, operation, and regulation.

That statement of policy is a necessary and well thought out next step in the constructive use of space. Historically, communica-



tions agreements have been the most binding and least disturbed of all international agreements. Maritime law, postal agreements, cable and radio treaties have been honored by the most arrogant and insolent of dictators. It is comforting to know that while the nations brandish their missile-bearing rockets, the very same rockets will be the foundation for a greater opportunity for the peoples of the world to talk together and to see each other on television, and that American private enterprise will play so large and competitive a part in making this vision a reality.

[From the Evening Tribune, San Diego, Aug. 11, 1961]

#### ECHO'S BIRTHDAY EMPHASIZES VALUE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Echo I, the U.S. earth satellite balloon, will mark its first year in space tomorrow morning—4,480 orbits and 138,136,000 miles after its launching last August 12 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This birthday emphasizes the importance of America's vast private enterprise communications system.

The Echo project was the brainchild of Dr. John Robinson Pierce, a 51-year-old research director at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The 100-foot balloon, still visible at times in the evening sky over San Diego, demonstrated the practical possibilities of satellite communications. Although originally expected to remain aloft only a few weeks, it is still capable of bouncing back radio and television waves to earth.

This is just one of many communications advances made by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its associated companies in the Bell System.

This system of private enterprise research and development made a major breakthrough with transistors in 1948. The application of this discovery is a prime factor in America's superiority in missile and satellite instrumentation, miniaturization, and reliability.

For the public, transistors have brought an array of useful products from pocket radios to lightweight hearing aids.

Bell pioneered another significant development with the solar battery in 1955. This invention converts sunlight to electrical energy. It is being used in space, and experimentally for phone service in remote areas of the earth.

Western Electric, manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, coordinates management services on Sage (semiautomatic ground environment) construction—part of our vast air defense system.

Our distant early warning system—the Dew Line—is another example of America's private communications systems working with the military for national defense.

Bell Laboratories is developing the Nike-Zeus system for defense against long-range missiles.

All of this has been going on apace with the expansion of domestic communications services. At the end of 1945, the Bell System included, exclusive of private line telephones, 22.4 million phones. As of December 31, 1960, this number was 60.7 million phones.

We talkative Americans carried on an average of 90.5 million telephone conversations daily in 1945. Last year, the average of daily conversations was 219 million.

In addition, we have extended and improved our overseas communications for defense, commerce, and personal convenience far beyond anything that was comprehended 20 or 25 years ago.

These are merely highlights of communications progress touched off by old Echo's birthday tomorrow, 1,000 miles or so out in space.

But one can wonder where our defense effort, our scientific explorations, our national growth, would have been without the investments, the initiative and the imagination of our private enterprise communications industry.

We could not have found the answers in fragmented firms and centralized government control.

[From the Stockton (Calif.) Record, Aug. 12, 1961]

#### SIR ECHO'S BIRTHDAY IN SPACE

The United States has fired 45 satellites into orbit to the Russians' 13. Only one Soviet vehicle still is touring space as against 28 for the United States. Of these the screwball "sateloon" Echo I is outstanding in visibility.

Today is Echo's first birthday. The shiny big balloon has spun around the earth 4,480 times for a total of more than 138 million miles. Although Echo has been holed many times by meteorites and drained of its gas, the bag remains intact for lack of atmospheric pressure that would cause its collapse.

We have seen Echo on recent nights cruising up out of the west across the north-central sky. It still shines brightly and appears to waver on course, sometimes giving the appearance of intelligently curving to avert collision with a stationary star. The "sateloon" at its apogee is 1,075 miles up, and at its perigee 846 miles. It is the only satellite visible to the naked eye, although on rarely clear nights the polka-dotted Explorer IX can be seen.

Sir Echo should stay up another year or more to remind viewers the world over of the possibilities of peaceful use of space. It was the first successful effort, although crude at the time, at bouncing television and radio signals over great distances.

[From the Los Angeles Herald Express, Aug. 26, 1961]

#### OVERREGULATION

America's unprecedented and unmatched industrial accomplishments were made possible by the free enterprise system.

The Kennedy administration, therefore, used good sense in deciding to let private enterprise own and operate a future global radio communication satellite system.

However, it is not premature, even in this early stage of development, to sound a warning against overregulation by Government. The President already has indicated limitations and restrictions on the operation of the satellite system.

We know from sad experience what happens when the heavy hand of bureaucracy falls on any industry. For example, look at what a heck of a mess our overregulated railroads are in today.

### Memorial Services in Honor of the Late Judge Abraham E. Pinanski

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, for years, one of the ablest and most highly respected jurists of the United States was the late Honorable Abraham E. Pinanski, who served as associate justice of the superior court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for about 20 years, being

appointed January 29, 1930, and serving in an outstanding manner until his death on October 5, 1949.

For many years prior to his death there existed a close friendship between the late Judge Pinanski and myself, a friendship I greatly valued.

On September 16, 1961, at a special session of the superior court—the great trial court of Massachusetts—at the courthouse, Dedham, Mass., memorial observances were held and conducted in honor of the memory of the late Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

On that occasion, the memorial address was delivered by Mr. Benjamin A. Trustman, which address I include in my remarks.

The late Justice Pinanski was not only a brilliant lawyer and judge, but he was a great American, and more, he was a good man, broad and understanding in relation to his fellow man, possessed of nobility of character that was an inspiration to others to lead a better life, and taking an active interest in all activities that were beneficial to mankind.

REMARKS OF BENJAMIN A. TRUSTMAN, ESQ. AT MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF LATE JUDGE ABRAHAM E. PINANSKI

(Memorial observance at special session of the superior court at Dedham, Mass., on Saturday, September 16, 1961)

May it please the court: We are met here today to honor once again a good man. We are met not in the immediate aftermath of the tragedy of his passing, in a moment torn with grief at our great loss. Rather are we met after the lapse of 12 years has given us a perspective against which, in quiet and perceptive reflection, we may reevaluate our early appraisal. And measured against the passage of time, in such a framework, we find our early appraisal reaffirmed.

Since most of those present today knew Judge Pinanski so well, I shall take but a moment to sketch a few bare biographical facts.

He was born in east Boston on July 9, 1887, the son of Nathan Pinanski, a pioneer leader of the Boston Jewish Community. In 1904 he was graduated from Boston English High School. At Harvard College he completed his work in 3 years, but graduated with the class of 1908. In 1910 he was graduated from the Harvard Law School. He joined the legal department of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. where, as an assistant general counsel, he acquired substantial trial experience. In 1913 he established a law firm with George E. Morris, Esq.

During World War I he was a captain in the ordnance department of the Army and after his discharge he was counsel to, and a member of, the Boston district claims board of the War Department. In 1921 he formed the new law firm of McConnell, Pinanski & Morris. He spent most of his time in the trial of cases and was elevated to the superior court bench by Gov. Frank G. Allen, on January 29, 1930. In his 19 years as an associate justice of the superior court he sat on many important cases. He died on October 5, 1949, at 62 after an illness of several weeks.

I knew Judge Pinanski for the last 25 years of his life—not as long, perhaps, as many here present, but as intimately, perhaps more intimately—than most who were not members of his family. I knew him throughout his prime, when he was approaching the full flowering of his tragically shortened life. He was 15 years older than I—a period short enough to permit substantial intimacy but long enough to make him a senior entitled to, and receiving, the admiration, respect,



and affection of a grateful junior to whom he taught much.

I worked with Judge Pinanski, talked, and walked with him, on countless occasions over the years. I think I came to know him as he truly was—a fine lawyer, an outstanding judge and a tireless—almost avid—worker for his fellow man and for his community—an exemplary human being in the finest conception of man's role on earth. This was no accident. He had inherited from his parents a predisposition to philanthropy and good works.

He talked constantly of public service and its importance to the character of the server. This was religion with him, and the practiced what he preached.

Time will not permit a listing of all his affiliations, but a few of the most important must be mentioned in order to have some appreciation and reminder of the distinction of the offices he held and his position in the general community.

He was a vice president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and had been a director of the Federated Jewish Charities which preceded it. He was vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the Beth Israel Hospital; president of the Jewish Child Welfare Society; president of the Hebrew Free Loan Society (which his father founded); president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, trustee of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and of Boston University, of Temple Israel and of Congregation Adath Jeshurun. He was a member of the executive committee and cofounder of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, a member of the board of managers and chairman of the appointment committee of the Boston Dispensary. He was a member of the councils of the Boston Bar Association, Massachusetts Bar Association and Harvard Law School Association.

I have never met any one more busily occupied in the interest of his community and his fellow man, or with such an intense fervor and restless zeal. He gave unstintingly of himself; his sincerity, loyalty, and devotion were never less than whole. We could never understand how he found the time to attend all the meetings of all these organizations. I well remember him running to a meeting at court recess at 1, running back to court at 2 and to another meeting on the same day at 4, and perhaps another at 8. He was a man of driving and tenacious energy and a passionate advocate of all causes he espoused. Gifted with an active, fertile mind and a talent for oral and written articulation, he conveyed to others his own tremendous enthusiasms and dynamism. He combined rare qualities of heart and mind and spirit. He joined leadership in his chosen profession with a deep sense of community responsibility.

To the law and to the bench and to his many public and philanthropic affiliations, he brought to bear a penetrating intellect, enthusiasm, energy, and vitality until illness struck him.

There was nothing taciturn, reserved, or shy about Judge Pinanski. He was an extrovert who loved not merely doing things for his fellow man but with his fellow man. He loved people. He had a certain magnetism which caused others to follow his lead. He was a gracious and charming companion. Though intensely serious and tightly wired, he had at the same time a delightful sense of humor, and constantly admonished others to maintain a sense of proportion and not to take themselves too seriously.

He had a refined sense of values and of the fitness of things, and to him only the ethical and honorable way was the correct way. He abhorred pomposity and false pride and pretense.

As a lawyer and judge he was a stickler for detail. He probed into obscure recesses of the law. He had an intellectual curiosity and was fascinated with new problems and new solutions. From his years as a trier of cases and his experience as a judge, he became keenly interested in medico-legal problems and wrote and lectured much to improve legal and judicial practices. He was a cofounder of our pretrial procedures. He was in the forefront of the constant battle against judicial delays. He was a wise counselor, and on the bench he was blessed with a calm, equable and considerate temperament. His warmth and generous spirit communicated themselves to other members of the bar, his colleagues on the bench, witnesses and jurors in the courtroom, and co-workers in his philanthropic causes. He earned the affection and respect of all who had contact with him.

He had a strong sense of family loyalty and was devoted to his dear wife, daughters, sisters and brother.

Too often notoriety outlives fame; too often do we remember our worst citizens longer than our best ones. It is right that we should have this occasion to think again of this good and kind man and of his contributions to this community and our great debt to him. To borrow a phrase, he was the very model of a lawyer, judge, citizen, husband, and father. He made emulation difficult. He lived a rich and useful life, pathetically cut too short. His public service will be his monument.

We may perhaps find some comfort in a passage from Longfellow:

"There is no death! What seems so is transition;  
This life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian  
Whose portal we call death."

I should like to believe that Judge Pinanski is still serving with his energy and enthusiasm in the hereafter.

### Dr. Vladimir Fabry

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. SCRANTON. Mr. Speaker, in the tragic air crash in which the world lost the life of Dag Hammarskjöld, we also suffered the loss of the life of Dr. Vladimir Fabry, the legal adviser to the United Nations operations in the Congo.

In the following statement by John C. Sciranka, a prominent American Slovak journalist, many of Dr. Fabry's and his esteemed father's attributes and good deeds are described. Dr. Fabry's death is a great loss not only for all Slovaks, but for the whole free world.

Mr. Sciranka's statement follows:

Governor Fabry (Dr. Fabry's father) was born in Turciansky sv. Martin, known as the cultural center of Slovakia. The Communists dropped the prefix svaty (saint) and call the city only Martin.

The late assistant to Secretary General Hammarskjöld, Dr. Vladimir Fabry, inherited his legal talents from his father who studied law in the law school at Banska Stavnica, Budapest, and Berlin. The old Governor before the creation of Czechoslovakia fought

for the rights of the Slovak nation during the Austro-Hungarian regime and was imprisoned on several occasions. His first experience as an agitator for Slovak independence proved costly during his student days when he was arrested for advocating freedom for his nation. Later the military officials arrested him on August 7, 1914, for advocating a higher institute of education for the Slovakian youth in Moravia. This act kept him away from the front and held him back as clerk of the Bratislava court.

He was well equipped to aid the founders of the first Republic of Czechoslovakia, which was created on American soil under the guidance and aid of the late President Woodrow Wilson. After the creation of the new republic he was made Governor (zupan) of the County of Saris, from which came the first Slovak pioneers to this city and county. Here he was confronted with the notorious Communist, Bela Kun, who made desperate efforts to get control of Czechoslovakia. This successful career of elder Governor Fabry was followed by elevation as federal commissioner of the city of Kosice in eastern Slovakia.

But soon he resigned this post and opened a law office in Bratislava, with a branch office in Paris and Switzerland. The Governor's experience at the international court gave a good start to his son Vladimir, who followed in the footsteps of his father. During World War II the elder Fabry was imprisoned by the Nazi regime and young Vladimir was an underground resistance fighter.

Dr. Vladimir Fabry, 40-year-old legal adviser to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld with the United Nations operation in Congo, who perished in the air tragedy, was born in Liptovsky Svätý Mikuláš Slovakia. He received his doctor's degree in law and political science from the Slovak university in Bratislava in 1942 and was admitted to the bar the following year. He was called to the United Nations Secretariat in 1946 by his famous countryman and statesman, Dr. Ivan Kerno, who died last winter in New York City after a successful career as international lawyer and diplomat and who served with the United Nations since its inception. Dr. Vladimir Fabry helped to organize postwar Czechoslovakia. His family left the country after the Communist putsch in February 1948. His sister Olga is also in the service of United Nations in New York City. His father, the former Governor, died during a visit in Berlin before his 70th birthday, which the family was planning to celebrate on January 14, 1961, in Geneva.

Before going to the Congo in February, Dr. Fabry had been for a year and a half the legal and political adviser with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. In 1948 he was appointed legal officer with the Security Council's Good Offices Committee on the Indonesian question. He later helped prepare legal studies for a Jordan Valley development proposal. He also participated in the organization of the International Atomic Energy Agency. After serving with the staff that conducted the United Nations Togoland plebiscite in 1956, he was detailed to the Suez Canal clearance operation, winning a commendation for his service.

Dr. Vladimir Fabry became a U.S. citizen 2 years ago. He was proud of his Slovak heritage, considering the fact that his father served his clerkship with such famous Slovak statesmen as Paul Mudron, Andrew Halasa, Jan Vanovic, and Jan Rumann, who played important roles in modern Slovak history.

American Slovaks mourn his tragic death and they find consolation only in the fact that he worked with, had the fullest confidence in, and died for the preservation of world peace and democracy with such great a leader as the late Dag Hammarskjöld.



**Prizewinners of Nationwide Essay Contest Sponsored by Post Office Clerks**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. GEORGE P. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the United Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL-CIO, this year conducted for the first time a national essay contest open to all post office clerks across the Nation on the subject of What's Right With a Career in the Postal Service.

As President E. C. Hallbeck of the large Government union pointed out in announcing the unusual contest, it is human to gripe—and everyone knows about the things we do not like in our work. But here, he said, was a chance to accentuate the positive; a chance to examine the plus side of our jobs in Government; to help explain why so many thousands of men and women find rewards in a career of public service.

Such a contest also gives us as legislators valuable and unique guidance in terms of better understanding of the grassroots reasons that motivate so many Federal employees in devoting years of fruitful labor to the public weal. Such a contest, I would think, provides the Government itself with ideas of direct benefit to recruitment programing.

It is with this latter thought especially in mind that I am happy to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of several of the prize-winning essays which were selected from among more than 600 entries by a panel of three eminent judges all well-qualified for their demanding task through their knowledge of Government activities. The judges were Jerry Kluttz, who writes the Federal Diary for the Washington Post and the nationally circulated Jerry Kluttz Newsletter on Federal Activities; Joe Young, editor of the Federal Spotlight in the Washington Star and publisher of the Federal Employees News Digest and Annual Almanac, and John Cramer, Federal columnist of the Washington News whose column is also syndicated nationally.

These judges all agreed that first prize should be awarded to a young Chinese-American post office clerk in my home State: Mr. Robert David Wong, 26 years old, of 1405 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., a member of local 2 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, who has been a clerk only 3½ years. Mr. Wong's prize consisted of an all-expenses-paid trip to Washington which ended only this week. During his visit here he was received by Postmaster General J. Edward Day and Chairman of the Civil Service Commission John Macy, who both personally congratulated him on his success. He was also the guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by the Air Mail Committee of the National Air Transport Association headed by John Hart of Chicago. Mr. Wong's

entry was not only deemed best in its substance but also by virtue of its artistic presentation in illuminated script—something that is nearly a lost art.

Here, then, is the text of the prize-winning essay:

**TO DO MY BEST TO BE A GOOD AND USEFUL  
CITIZEN—TO SERVE MY FELLOW MAN**

It is not the thought of being a public servant in a Government postal installation as much as it is the chance and privilege of serving others through my job as a postal clerk.

It is the knowledge that what I am doing is essential to the happiness and well-being of my community and my Nation—for to millions, joy is imparted each day through letters they received from friends and from loved ones who wrote a thought, and in faith, placed a postage stamp on an envelope—which eventually passed through my hands and on its way.

It is the assurance that these letters will reach their destination; for somewhere, a letter of my own is intermingled within millions of parts of machinery and of human hands—and I am confident that this combination of automation and the untiring efforts of the human heart—working together—will bring the mail to its goal.

It is the way of life that I have chosen for mine own. As the privilege of voting is inseparable from a democratic government, so also is my indisputable right to voice my thoughts through my postal union, and through its legislations, better my working conditions, benefit from health and sickness insurance plans, receive reasonable living wages, as well as representation that will continually seek to further my welfare while I am serving the public.

It is a warm feeling to know that as a postal clerk, I am doing my duty well, and through faithfulness excel. In giving a part of myself, I am doing the best I can. I am being a good and useful citizen—I am serving my fellow man.

The second and third prizes, involving cash awards, went to Richard A. Hartman of 300 Baer Street, Hanover, Pa., a member of local 3285, and to John Held of 1128 West Staver Street, Freeport, Ill., a member of local 117. The texts of their essays follow:

**Dedication, loyalty, education, security, purpose. Are these your goals in life?**

Dedicate yourself to a life of service to your country and to others. Give your loyalty and your talents to a service which has no equal—a service which like no other personally touches and affects everyone—a service created for no individual or group but for all, the rich and the poor, the farmer and the city dweller, the young and the old—a service which knows no race, creed or nationality—your postal service.

Rejoice in the realization that friends and relations separated by distance are closer through your efforts. Share in the glad tidings you speed on their way.

Take pride in the fact that you are an integral part of a vast and complex system upon which the very economy of our great Nation is dependent, that your every duty is part of a well-organized production and the actors are efficient and conscientious workers devoted to their chosen careers.

Be selfish, if you wish, in your reasons for wanting this work. The rewards are many.

Education need not stop when school is out. That little town in a distant State, which is mentioned in today's news, is no longer unknown. The city is no longer just a spot on a map. Each piece of mail represents a warm and familiar place which is home to someone like you and which is as

close as the separation in your case or the pouch on the rack.

Travel with a little imagination along with each letter from coast to coast and border to border, even to strange and exotic lands.

Cherish the security and peace of mind for which everyone strives. Good pay, vacation, holidays, insurance, and sick benefits are your further rewards.

And when you near the end of the journey, enjoy your retirement and give thanks to God for the guidance and the opportunity for the true and complete fulfillment of purpose which was yours as a public servant in the postal service of the United States of America.

I am the heartbeat of America. I pump business through the arteries of commerce and industry. I bring solace and cheer and news to the veins of each throbbing community.

I carry the great metropolitan dailies, small town weeklies, orders for thousands of dollars, magazines, soap and toothpaste samples; haul tons of advertising, invoices, and bills. I start parcels, news, and pictures to farflung ports and villages all over the world.

I ride the superjets, single engines and copters; trains, trucks, and horseback, too. I follow the mailmen in Alaska, ride bateaus in Louisiana bayous; go by pack animal, snow shoe, mailboat and by foot. My speed comes from monster machines, missiles, Metro and the hands, eyes, and feet of humans.

I am big and sprawling—the world's largest business. I spawned a great union in the 1900's; nursed them on breasts of adversity, weaned them on political hacks and cradled them because they had my welfare at heart. I have been hard on them but they love me for what I stand for.

I am a part of history. I brought sorrowful news from St. Joe to Sacramento in 1865; carried word of safety and great need from the 1906 San Francisco earthquake; of hope in the 1849 gold rush.

I was in the second wave at Normandy, Iwo Jima, and Omaha beachhead. I was at Chateau Thierry and Missionary Ridge, too.

I am famous for "Greetings", "Dear John", and "Dad, send money." I am the bearer of sad tidings of death and suffering; the joy of weddings, births, and promotions. I run the gamut of pathos and emotion. I am the harbinger of all events.

I am manmade but greater than any man. I am a public trust and all connected with me are trustees for the public. (As a postal clerk I am proud to be a part of this great heritage aided by a great union, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.) A service to all Americans upon which no price can ever be placed. I serve America.

Yes, I am big and great and intangible. The heartbeat of a great nation. I am the postal service.

**The Silly Civil Rights Proposal**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. E. L. FORRESTER**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, the proposal of the Civil Rights Commission that literacy tests, as a prerequisite to voting, be abolished is so ridiculous that it borders on insanity. Hon. James H. Gray, publisher of the Albany Herald,



Albany, Ga., in a short editorial appearing in that paper on September 20, 1961, shows, in a masterful way, how dangerous the proposal is.

The editorial is as follows:

**THE SILLY CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSAL**

The wild-eyed do-goodism in which the U.S. Civil Rights Commission is prone to engage was never better exemplified than in its harebrained proposal that literacy tests, as a prerequisite to voting, be abolished nationwide by congressional dictum. The Commission argues that these tests have been grossly abused in the South and employed as a means of disfranchising Negroes, including many who are literate and otherwise thoroughly qualified to vote. But, in its fuzzy-mindedness, the Commission completely overlooks the fact that if conditions such as they describe exist anywhere, the fault is not of the law itself, but of a maladministration of the law.

Also overlooked is the fact that, in reserving to the States the right to establish their own voting requirements, the Constitution of the United States recognizes that limits can reasonably be placed on universal suffrage. By the courts, as well as by the people, literacy is universally recognized as such a requirement. This thinking was stressed heavily by Thomas Jefferson and others of our Founding Fathers in their private writings on the shaping of this Republic's organic law. Their arguments, although not directed specifically to the proposition of a minimal standard of literacy, stressed the heavy responsibility resting upon the electorate to choose judiciously. Thus it becomes apparent to thinking men that to sweep away this single standard completely would be to dilute further the responsibilities bearing upon the individual citizen.

Because of this problem, the challenge, then, is not to abandon the reasonable qualifications which bear directly on an individual's ability to know what he is voting for, but to deny enfranchisement to the unformed and the venal lest we weaken seriously the fabric of democracy.

That is why the Civil Rights Commission's proposal is downright silly.

**Atomic Power Becomes Competitive in Peaceful Use of Atom Program**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, as the Soviet Union continues its series of nuclear bomb explosions and contamination of the atmosphere throughout the world with radioactive fallout, the United States pushes forth in its endeavors for peaceful use of nuclear power. One example is the Yankee Atomic Electric Co., in Rowe, Mass., a pioneer in marking a new trail toward more dependable and less costly power. Under unanimous consent I include with my remarks an editorial from the Springfield Daily News of September 22, 1961 concerning the fifth anniversary of the first contract signed by the Atomic Energy Commission, under its power demonstration reactor program, with Yankee Atomic Electric Co.:

**ATOM POWER BECOMES COMPETITIVE**

Only 5 years ago, Yankee Atomic Electric Co. signed the first contract with the Atomic Energy Commission under its power demonstration reactor program, under which the Government agreed to underwrite up to \$5 million of the cost of research and development, and waive interest charges on the nuclear fuel for 5 years.

However, the financing was arranged by the 10 sponsoring companies, including the Western Massachusetts Electric Co. These firms purchased \$20 million in common stock, and arranged for as much as \$37 million from banks and insurance companies. The president of Yankee Atomic said: "We felt that here was a job for private enterprise and industry, not the Government." The plant constructed at Rowe became the third full-size power reactor to go into operation in this country, and is now pouring its kilowatts into the New England lines.

Yankee Atomic never claimed that it would be possible to produce power at Rowe cheaper by atom than by coal. In fact, their engineers estimated a cost of 12 to 14 mills per kilowatt hour, compared to a cost of less than 9 mills for fuel-produced electricity at the same site. However, only operating experience can determine the final cost, and there are variables which may benefit the Rowe comparisons. Coal prices can be expected to continue rising, and transportation costs (already representing 75 percent of the price of coal delivered to the West Springfield powerplant) are also likely to increase. On the other hand, the price of nuclear fuel may well decline as production and competition increase. Yankee Atomic will help to provide the answer to the question: How long will it be before the declining price of nuclear power falls below the rising cost of fuel-produced power?

It may be sooner than had been predicted. The Pacific Gas and Electric Co. has just announced that it will construct an atomic powerplant with about twice the capacity of the Rowe plant. It will be erected 50 miles north of San Francisco at a cost of \$61 million, and will be unsubsidized and taxpaying. The engineers estimate that it will produce electricity for less than 6 mills per kilowatt hour, a cost competitive with a conventional steamplant in that area.

Yankee Atomic is a pioneer, marking a new trail toward more dependable and less costly power.

**Congressman John F. Shelley Delivers General Pulaski Address**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the RECORD, and commend to the attention of the membership of this body, an address delivered by the gentleman from California, Congressman JOHN F. SHELLEY, on the occasion of ceremonies honoring the great Gen. Casimir Pulaski, held in San Francisco, Calif.

The address of the gentleman from California, Congressman JOHN F. SHELLEY, follows:

CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. SHELLEY, OF CALIFORNIA, DELIVERS GENERAL PULASKI ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, friends, I am deeply honored at your invita-

tion to come and share with you these ceremonies honoring the great Gen. Casimir Pulaski, fighter for the freedom of Poland, and martyr to the cause of American liberty and independence.

You are performing a great and most important service in honoring the memory of this gallant patriot.

Any people, or any nation, failing to look back in gratitude and respect to its outstanding figures, will slowly but surely lose sight of the purposes and ideals which brought it into being.

It is altogether fitting and proper that in these ominous days, when tyranny sits astride vast continents on either side of the United States, we should turn our eyes again to the lives of the freedom fighters of the past.

By pondering their example, studying their motivation, we shall discover how a brave people may not only find the secret of survival, but the secret also of victory, in the face of apparently hopeless odds.

Today the God-fearing people of valiant Poland are subjected to the rule of Communist tyranny. And today, the shadow of that rule leaps across the world every time the ranting, fist-banging dictator, Khrushchev, disapproves of the policies of the free world as expressed in the United Nations.

Tyranny cannot tolerate free expression by free men. Particularly is this true of Communist tyranny. And nowhere in the world is Communist ruthlessness more evident than in the nations which have fallen into its grip.

Today the world sees a colossal and monstrous mockery. Communist spokesmen cry out in protest against what they call imperialism.

They denounce what they call colonialism. But in all modern history, has any power been as relentlessly and as ruthlessly imperialistic?

Has the world ever seen more land grabbing tactics than the Soviet Union and Communist China practice against their weaker neighbors?

Who are today's most ruthless imperialists?

Who are today's most brutal colonizers?

Look at the map of Europe. See there what the imperialistic Soviet has done to Poland, to Czechoslovakia, to Hungary, to the nations of the Baltic and the Balkans.

By every vicious and unprincipled device of penetration the Communists destroyed the capacity of their neighbor nations to govern themselves.

By treachery, subversion, deceit, by naked force, the Communists have seized power over every land and people within their reach.

Let those people attempt to cast off their shackles and the Red army mercilessly crushes the uprising of free men, unarmed, but gallantly and heroically struggling for their freedom.

At the very time while the Communist diplomats and propagandists cry colonialism and attempt to point the finger of guilt at the nations of the Western World, they intensify their grip on their own satellites, their own colonies.

We may have thought that tyranny walked the earth in the 18th century when Poland was so brutally mistreated, and when her gallant sons like Casimir Pulaski fought the tyranny of his day.

We may have thought that we had seen a ruthless colonialism when the power of Britain was unleashed against the struggling American colonists.

Our fight then was a fight to cast off the shackles of Britain; a fight to burst free from the confinement of colonial status. That glorious revolution blazed up like a flame in the night to catch the eye and



kindle the hearts of all those who despise tyranny and cherish freedom.

That was the issue and that the challenge which brought Count Pulaski to America and caused him to join the American forces in their life and death struggle for independence.

So great were the talents, the abilities, and the dedication that Pulaski brought to the American cause that he was made a general in our forces, and fought the good fight until he fell in battle—not in his native Poland—but here in the United States of America.

We know today that the fight of Pulaski in Poland, just as the battles of Pulaski in the United States, were fought against the same enemy: An overbearing, powerful tyranny. To the mind of General Pulaski the cause of human freedom was the highest cause in which a man could freely risk everything, including life itself.

Whether the victims of tyranny were his own people of Poland, or whether they were his admiring and cherished friends here in the United States, Pulaski's great heart leaped to the defense of the weak against the tyrannical strong; the oppressed against their oppressors.

But, did any tyranny he ever knew reach the depths of cruelty and of evil reached today by communism?

The world will not and must not ever forget the barbaric massacre of the flower of the Polish military at Katyn Forest.

The world will not and must not forget the cynical cruelty with which the Red Army abandoned the Warsaw uprising to the merciless vengeance of the Nazis.

The deep and grievous wounds inflicted on Poland must not blind any of us to the truth of the fact that the atrocities were repeated in every part of the world, and upon every free people thrust or drawn into the Communist orbit.

Count Pulaski recognized here in the United States the same essential tyranny he had fought in Poland.

You and I, today, must recognize that the same tyranny which seized Poland is not the Polish enemy alone but the enemy of free men, whoever, whatever, and wherever they may be.

In a struggle of this kind—the long and wearying struggle of free people to remain free, and of subjugated people to regain their lost freedom—a resort to arms is the last and most desperate tactic to be used.

Instead, what faces us—you and me and millions like us throughout the world—is a struggle of the heart, of the mind, and of the will.

Tyranny today occasionally wears an affable smile; it walks like a tourist through supermarkets; it speaks to us from our finest hotels; it uses every possible technique of deceit to lull us to sleep.

Communism speaks the language of deception from the multiple tongues of its agents. Khrushchev baas like a lamb, pleading that he doesn't want war. He wants coexistence and the peaceful competition of trade.

The other side of the Communist coin, Mao Tse-tung, startles the world by his apparent readiness to accept nuclear warfare with all of its horrors in order to rivet the iron collar of communism on the neck of humanity.

But what Khrushchev is talking about is not peaceful trade competition as we know it.

He is simply attempting again to disarm the West, materially and spiritually, while he directs the economy of the entire Communist empire in channels that will prove ruinous to the merchants of the free world.

Khrushchev loudly argues for disarmament and for an end to the testing of nuclear weapons, but at the very time he argues for such disarmament, he refuses to

sign or accept enforceable guarantees of inspection.

He is perfectly agreeable to having the free world actually disarm in exchange for a Soviet promise that they will do the same thing.

When the free world insists that such disarmament should be enforced by inspection teams, Khrushchev rebels at the suggestion.

Modern history is littered with the broken promises and the treaties solemnly signed and cynically violated by the Communists.

We must never, under any circumstances, permit ourselves to be either deceived or disarmed by the tactics of Mr. Khrushchev, or his successors.

The blunt fact is that communism is atheism. There is no law in that system above the wish of the tyrant.

Wherever the protection of the moral law is taken away from the individual he stands helpless and lonely before the massive power of the tyrant.

For example, if there is no God, as the Communists preach, and if the moral law against murder has no validity, what is to prevent the tyranny from starving the Russian Kulaks, or massacring the Polish officers in the deep recesses of Katyn Forest?

If the moral law has no meaning, what is to prevent the Communist tyrants from using individuals and whole peoples in any way they may please?

If the moral law has no validity, and is not binding on the Communists, why should they not sign thousands of agreements? Why should they not give their solemn word to any agreements which they fully intend to violate and break at their own convenience?

Here is the system that has made a mockery and a caricature of the conception of charity. For the Communists parade up and down the continents of the world, seeking out human misery and falsely claiming that they will extend the hand of charity and help to the victims of economic distress.

But, wherever they have gone they have made misery even deeper. They have made every patriotic impulse toward freedom a crime of treason, punishable by death, in the Communist system.

This knowledge is a grievous burden which free men everywhere must bear with patience and courage.

There is no quick answer to this. There is no single answer to it.

People like you and me must live with this evil thing . . . must be ever vigilant if we are to save not only ourselves, but our children and our grandchildren from this monstrous tyranny.

It is true that in these blessed United States of America, founded upon the blood and heroism of gallant and courageous men like Casimir Pulaski, we do not have the absolutely perfect society.

But what we have, thank God, under our Constitution, is the ability of free men to govern themselves.

We have the power, with our political freedom, to move against the things that may be wrong with our society. And with each succeeding year we move ever closer to achieving the American dream.

With each succeeding year we open wide the horizons of social justice. We expand the area of civil rights. We attempt to make life better for everyone, every woman, every child in our country.

Out of our abundance we attempt, at least, to lift the burdens under which others are struggling. We attempt to share what we have with those who have not.

We do not claim to be perfect. We do not claim to be in agreement with each other. That is not the way of a free society.

You and I in this blessed land are completely free to disagree with each other about the direction of our public affairs. We do not think there is room in this country for a governing class to impose its will upon the rest of us.

The sacrifices of Pulaski and of others like him were to fashion on this continent an independent nation where men have all the privileges, but also all the difficulties, the dangers, and even the disappointments characteristic of a free society.

The Communist system believes, with its pride and arrogance, that it has the final answer, and the only answer to human government.

We have the humility of free, honest men. We know what the answer should be, and we hope and work and pray that through the individual effort of all of us we can by degrees improve ourselves and improve our society.

We proclaim the American way to the rest of the world, not because we have achieved perfection, but rather because we know that within the American way, there are the mechanics, the instruments, and the techniques of achieving the pursuit of happiness.

In this land we have no natural enemies as the Communists do. We do not attempt to arouse class against class in a constant fratricidal war.

Where the Communists raise the clenched fist of hostility, we attempt to extend the open hand of friendship.

Every tradition we have, and the spirit that moves through all of our laws is one of profound respect for the individual human person.

In the Communist system, you and your children, as I and mine, are of no significance. We are simply units of energy, deprived of a will of our own, deprived of conceiving our own goals in life.

We would be completely the intellectual, economic, psychological slaves of the state.

Is that to be the end of the Nation founded upon the vision and courage and sacrifice of a Pulaski, a Washington, a Lafayette, a Steuben?

Here in the United States, we have proclaimed the dignity and the rights of every man. To that end, we work from generation to generation, making progress slowly, perhaps, but steadily, constantly, certain that one day we shall achieve our goal.

We have drawn from every land under heaven good and decent people who have brought here the finest traditions and highest culture of lands of their national origin.

All have contributed to the happiness, the welfare, the moral tone of our country, and all have helped keep ours what she has always been: The land of promise.

For every renowned figure like Pulaski, there have come thousands upon thousands of others unknown to fame.

But here they have established their homes and reared their families.

Here they have taught their children the lessons of God-fearing and decent people. Here they have built into every community that sense of self-respect and fairplay and respect for others which make this country what she is today.

Our ideals are to help, not to hurt other peoples and other nations. The turning wheel of history has made us the arsenal of the free world.

Let this never be an arsenal simply of material weapons alone; of tanks and bombs and bayonets alone.

May we help make sure the arsenal of freedom is in the highest and noblest sense of the term: A place where the wavering and the doubtful and the exhausted may come for that spiritual renewal that will help them maintain their own will to resist tyranny in all its lying and treacherous promises.



We are engaged in a warfare of the spirit and the mind and the stakes in that war are total mastery over the bodies and souls of men.

We must not fail.

We shall not fail.

The sacrifices we are called upon to make for the cause are small indeed compared to what Pulaski offered and what Pulaski gave to the cause of American freedom and American independence.

I am honored indeed, to share this observance with you and to pay my respects to that great Polish-American patriot, Casimir Pulaski.

Let us hope that in years to come, many years after you and I have passed on, our children will still assemble here under the free and open American sky to look back with gratitude and respect to that great and noble man, and from his life to draw inspiration for their own.

#### Allotments for Servicemen's Dependents

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, the following detailed explanation and information will be helpful in understanding and submitting the proper documents and application.

An allotment is a sum of money that is deducted in whole or in part from the serviceman's pay and is sent in the

form of a check by the Government to the dependent of the serviceman. Since part or all of an allotment is deducted from the serviceman's pay, the Government requires that in accordance with existing rules and regulations the serviceman himself make the application for allotment through his immediate commanding officer.

There are two main types of allotments: One is known as a class E allotment. This allotment consists of a sum of money—amount to be specified by the serviceman—which is deducted from the serviceman's monthly pay and is sent home to any person the serviceman may specify. The total amount received by the person at home is deducted from the serviceman's pay, the Government does not contribute to a class E allotment. Since this is wholly from the serviceman's pay, anyone designated by the serviceman is eligible for the allotment.

The other type of an allotment is known as a class Q allotment. In this type of allotment a certain amount is deducted from the serviceman's pay, and a certain amount is contributed by the Government, according to the number of dependents the serviceman claims and according to his rank.

The following persons are eligible for a class Q allotment:

First. Wife of the serviceman, and the serviceman's children under 18 years of age are automatically eligible. However, when the serviceman makes his application for the allotment through his commanding officer, he should submit a cer-

tified copy of his marriage certificate, together with a certified copy of the birth certificates of each of his children under 18 years of age. The serviceman's wife can obtain these copies and send them to her husband to submit with his application for her class Q allotment.

Second. Parents are eligible if the following conditions are met: (a) The serviceman did contribute more than one-half of their income before he entered the service, (b) if new circumstances have arisen since entry into service making parents now dependent for at least one-half of their support. These circumstances include death or illness of the supporting member of the family; (c) if the parents have other children over the age of 18 years, or other relatives living at home, then a notarized affidavit must be prepared by such persons stating why they cannot support, or contribute to the support of the parents; (d) the parents must prove that they are now dependent upon the serviceman for at least 50 percent of their income. The Government will send the parents forms to fill out to prove their dependency immediately upon receipt of an application for the allotment filed by the serviceman.

All papers should identify the serviceman by full name, rank, service serial number, and full military address—this is most important.

The following table gives you the portion the Government contributes and the portion the serviceman contributes in a class Q allotment; you will note that the serviceman's rank determines this:

Serviceman's rank	Amount deducted from pay of serviceman	Total amount paid to dependents and number of dependents		
		1	2	3 or more
Grades E-1, E-2, and E-3.....	\$40	\$91.30	\$117.10	\$136.90
Grades E-4 and E-5.....	60	137.10	137.10	156.90
Grades E-6, E-7, E-8, and E-9.....	80	157.10	157.10	176.90

#### Military enlisted personnel, grades and ranks

Pay grade	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
E-1	Recruit.....	Seaman recruit.....	Airman, basic.....	Private.....
E-2	Private.....	Seaman apprentice.....	Airman, 3d class.....	Private, 1st class.....
E-3	Private, 1st class.....	Seaman.....	Airman, 2d class.....	Acting corporal; lance corporal.....
E-4	Corporal.....	Petty officer, 3d class.....	Airman, 1st class.....	Acting sergeant.....
E-5	Specialist, 4th class.....			Corporal.....
	Staff sergeant.....			Staff sergeant.....
	Specialist, 6th class.....			
	Sergeant.....	Petty officer, 2d class.....	Staff sergeant.....	Acting staff sergeant.....
E-6	Specialist, 5th class.....			Sergeant.....
	Platoon sergeant.....			Gunnery sergeant.....
	Sergeant, 1st class.....			
	Specialist, 7th class.....	Petty officer, 1st class.....	Technical sergeant.....	Acting gunnery sergeant.....
E-7	Sergeant, 1st class.....	Chief petty officer.....	Master sergeant.....	Acting master sergeant.....
E-8	Master sergeant.....	Senior chief petty officer.....	Senior master sergeant.....	First sergeant.....
	1st sergeant.....			Master sergeant.....
	Specialist, 8th class.....			
E-9	Sergeant major.....	Master chief petty officer.....	Chief master sergeant.....	Sergeant major.....
	Specialist, 9th class.....			Master gunnery sergeant.....



## Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK W. BOYKIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 23, 1961

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a statement by one of our great engineers, formerly with the Army Engineers, the men who have done the biggest and best construction jobs not only in this country, but all over the world. I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, of Col. G. M. Dorland, who has been and is working with the Governors of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the great group of men from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. I wish we had space to list all of these great men who have done such a grand job, not only for these three States, but for the Nation and the world. The man who was first appointed to represent us in Alabama and who still holds this position is the Honorable Bill Drinkard, whom I have known all of his life, and he and the other fine men from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, have done a superhuman job and the work they are doing will go down in history. I wish I had the many speeches that I have heard from the former Chief of Engineers, Gen. Lewis A. Pick, who built the Burma Road, developed the great Missouri River and projects all over this earth. I wish all of the people could have been with me when the great present Chief of Engineers, Lt. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, made speeches all over this land, not only about this project, but projects from the east, west, north, and south, not only the Tennessee-Tombigbee, but the Alabama-Coosa, the Warrior-Tombigbee, the Chattahoochee and just all of the great rivers of this great Nation. Mr. Speaker, when this project, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is completed, we will have a direct route from Sioux City, Iowa, right on down to Cairo, Ill., and on through that great and rich country through all of those States to the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Speaker, this is the greatest undeveloped project on this earth—something that should have been done a 100 years ago, but I believe now with all of my heart that we will get this project that was described so wonderfully well by Col. G. M. Dorland in his speech here in Washington several weeks ago, which reads as follows:

TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY PROJECT  
(Address by Col. G. M. Dorland)

During recent weeks national attention has been focused on the transporting of America's Saturn space booster from the Huntsville, Ala., Arsenal to the launching base at Cape Canaveral, Fla. This feat made important news headlines because the booster's tremendous size made it impossible to transport any other way except by water. Mounted on a barge especially built to carry the load, the giant booster was carried some 2,200 miles over inland water-

ways down the Mississippi into the gulf and around the tip of Florida to its destination.

I call your attention to this event not only to point up the importance of an inland waterway system, but to emphasize the fact that the trip could have been made in half the time by following a more direct course which is not yet available, but which we hope will become a reality in the not too distant future.

I am referring, of course, to the proposed Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway project, the last major link needed for complete connection of mid-America's great inland waterway system.

This connecting link which we are here to discuss today is considered so important by the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi that they have entered into a compact and created the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Authority to devote full time and effort to making this project a reality.

Creation of this authority didn't just happen, but has been the culmination of a dream that was first conceived by the early French settlers.

For more than 150 years, small groups have made efforts from time to time to get the project going, but met with little success other than to keep the idea alive.

Realizing the ineffectiveness of this approach, the States decided to form a compact and combine their efforts. To the States of Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, the waterway represents a vital step toward tri-state economic development and their Governors are willing and eager to participate in seeing the project to a successful conclusion.

Here is one of the early meetings with the Corps of Engineers including the former chief Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick and the present chief, Lt. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, who was then district engineer of the Mobile district.

Here are the Governors in a special called meeting to discuss promotion of the project. (Point out names of those in photo, etc.)

This is a photo of former Governors Coleman of Mississippi and Folsom of Alabama at the signing of the compact between Alabama and Mississippi.

Here is Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington signing the compact for Tennessee.

Here are members of Mississippi Rivers & Harbors Association, authority members, Governor Barnett and the district engineer after attending a recent authority meeting.

These scenes are only an indication of the serious attitude and determination of the States involved. The Governors realize the importance of the Tennessee-Tombigbee project for their States' economic and industrial development and are pledging their full support.

At the authority's January meeting in Nashville, Governor Ellington, of Tennessee said, "The realization of this project will make possible, progress in this region beyond contemplation."

Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi said "No single navigational project in the Nation would benefit more people than would this waterway."

Governor Patterson, of Alabama praised the project in a message to his legislature and asked for an appropriation to help promote the waterway.

Following the signing of the compact, the authority (which is composed of the Governor and five appointed members from each of the three States) held its first meeting in October 1958, and appointed W. H. Drinkard as secretary-administrator and Glover Wilkins as assistant administrator.

These men are concentrating their every effort toward coordinating the efforts of the tri-States, disseminating information and creating an active interest in the project.

This is an example of the authority's promotion activities. This model of the water-

way has been shown throughout the tri-State area in water resources meetings, in State capitols of Tennessee and Alabama and viewed by some 3,000 people at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Associations meeting in St. Louis, as well as at the industrial exposition in Florida.

Interest in the project is not confined to a few highly interested persons, but is widespread among State and local officials as well as the people of all three States.

Here you see three of Mississippi's highway commissioners who took time off from busy schedules just to help dedicate this sign which was the first of a number being erected to mark the future route of the waterway in Mississippi.

## WHAT THE PROJECT MEANS TO AMERICA

While this waterway project is of primary importance to the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, it actually has many more far-reaching benefits. When this connecting link is completed, it will provide deep water transportation facilities, serving 17 midcontinental and Southern States—a system that reaches from Minneapolis to Mobile and from Brownsville, Tex., to St. Marks, Fla., and covers more than 10,000 miles.

You can see from this map that our great rivers in the midcontinent area have been developed and linked by canals so that today they are joined in one vast network. We believe that you will agree that the Tennessee-Tombigbee gap is worthy of serious consideration and will form an important connecting link.

We believe, too, that you will agree that this is not just a local project, which is to benefit a few counties or States, but a project that will benefit all America. Water transportation and commerce over this system of waterways has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years and giant barge tows composed of many units carrying up to 3,000 tons each are moving swiftly and economically throughout the entire system.

It would be difficult to estimate the total overall benefits now being enjoyed by the various States.

However, from the standpoint of the value to the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, we can envision tremendous additional advantages to be gained by completion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee project.

One of the most promising advantages is the potential development of industry in an expanding area once described by former Chief of Engineers Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, as "the future Ruhr Valley of America."

In the section of northeast Mississippi through which the proposed waterway runs, 116 new industries representing an investment of more than \$16 million have already located and 94 more have expanded operations in the past 10 years. These plants now employ 26,775 persons with an annual payroll of \$70 million.

Sections along the waterway in Alabama and Tennessee have experienced even greater growth. This has prompted someone to say that where the waterway goes, industry grows.

Therefore, the opening of this waterway link will serve as a major attraction to industry and bring greater employment and increased income to cities and States along its banks.

We hasten to say that the industrial progress referred to has consisted of the creation of new industrial opportunity and not the pirating of industry from other areas.

Needless to say, this influx of new industry represents an important boost to the economy of the areas involved through expanded business, increased payrolls and new employment opportunities. Many of these plants have chosen their location in anticipation of transportation advantages which



will eventually result from the opening of the waterway. Think, therefore, how attractive the area will be to industry when construction work is actually started.

Much of the region along the proposed route has been designated as a depressed area, but the real cause of the depressed condition has been the swift transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

Scenes like this have long ceased to be representative of the tristate's economy. Faced with a continuing decline in agriculture the States have turned to industrial development as a means of stabilizing the economy and promoting progress.

Opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will not only offer industrial opportunity, but it will prove advantageous in other ways. For example, it will open up a new avenue for the economical distribution of grain from the glutted storehouses of the Midwest to the growing southeastern region where it can be consumed. The chicken industry is already moving westward to areas of Alabama and Mississippi which have proven particularly adapted to cow, calf and pig programs. In fact, the raising of cattle has shown tremendous progress and the weaned calves are being sold to the feeder lots in the Midwest.

Therefore, the surplus grain, which exists in such great quantities could be utilized by the livestock industry in the tristates and thus do much to relieve the surplus storage problem.

#### RECREATION

In addition to its many economic advantages the waterway will also provide recreation facilities along its banks which will benefit many thousands throughout the area.

Waters like this will attract hundreds of boats and fishermen and the experience of other dams and reservoirs prove that fishing is a popular sport among all classes. Fishermen line the banks day in and day out. Pleasure boats on Cumberland's old Hickory Lake have been estimated to have a value representing more than the total cost of the project.

Those, who just want to swim or relax, find family relaxation on sandy beaches.

And, the duck season attracts an overflowing number of enthusiastic hunters.

Not to be overlooked, of course, are the many other recreational opportunities such as water skiing, speedboating, and just plain picnicking.

Not only do the people have an outlet for family recreation, but the increased business in sporting goods, equipment, food and supplies, transportation, clothing, etc., according to national estimates runs into astronomical figures annually.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Aside from the peacetime benefits the Tennessee-Tombigbee project will offer, it will also provide important advantages in times of national emergency. With the present single route down the Mississippi to the open gulf, sabotage or other enemy action could cut off the midcontinent waterway outlet. However, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will provide an alternate route as well as a two-way outlet to the gulf.

To paraphrase an old saying "two routes are better than one," and especially so when vital war material must be kept flowing for our national defense.

We, therefore, submit that the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is an important link that offers not only an alternate route, but a shorter, more protected intracoastal route that will save time and dollars in case of enemy attack.

#### WHAT IS THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE PROJECT?

The Tennessee-Tombigbee project is a 150-year-old dream first envisioned by the French settlers and the early frontiersmen as they crossed the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Mountains.

Barring this dream is a hill jutting 569 feet above sea level and dividing the watersheds of the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers.

The proposed waterway will provide a slack water channel 9 feet deep with a minimum width of 170 feet stretching 253 miles from Demopolis, Ala., to Pickwick Pool on the Tennessee River and create a canal that will accommodate the size tows now being operated on the Ohio, Tennessee and Upper Mississippi Rivers.

The 168-mile river section will include 4 locks and dams providing a lift from 73 feet at Demopolis to 190 feet at Amory, Miss., and consisting 21 cutoffs for flood control.

The 45-mile canal section will be constructed by excavation and levees on one side of the hill with five locks and dams providing a lift from 190 feet to 330 feet.

A 40-mile divide-cut beginning with the Bay Springs, Miss., lock and dam will provide a lift from 330 feet to 414 feet, thus completing the waterway to Pickwick Pool.

#### WHAT IS THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT?

It has been said that the Tennessee-Tombigbee project is "the most planned, unconstructed waterway in America."

The Federal Government first recognized the feasibility of this waterway back in 1874 and directed the Corps of Engineers to make a study and estimate the cost. The resulting study was reported to be unfavorable.

Years later in 1938 the economic feasibility of the waterway was again recognized; the project was then approved by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

In 1946 the project was authorized by Congress, but put into a "deferred action" category by the House Appropriations Committee. Since that time it has been often reconsidered, restudied, and delayed.

Today a new report released by the Corps of Engineers estimates that more than 12 million tons of freight would move annually over this waterway. We feel that this estimate is conservative considering the fact that traffic over the Tennessee River and the Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers exceeds by 300 percent the original estimate made by the Corps of Engineers. We believe that this precedent will be sustained.

#### OUR PLEA

The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway project merits your early consideration and approval so that plans for construction can begin with all possible speed.

We urgently request that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors review the project at its earliest convenience and render a favorable decision. We ask that this be done as soon as possible so that the Bureau of the Budget can include a request in the President's budget for fiscal 1963, which will be presented to Congress in early 1962.

To be specific, gentlemen, we need your early approval; we need \$2½ million to start planning for construction; we have lost valuable time in producing a vital asset to our Nation and with your help and support we can get the job underway without further delay.

In behalf of the authority and the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, I thank you for permitting us to present our story to you here today.

#### Deferments, Release or Transfer of Servicemen

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker this statement is designed to provide servicemen with a ready reference which may be used as a basis to advise those who have been affected by the Army's current expansion. Army regulations and directives include appropriate criteria and procedural instructions for processing all types of personnel requests and require that the serviceman himself initiate some action. Thus, this statement makes no attempt to state the specific criteria but gives only the category of action, to whom and how the serviceman must apply to receive consideration, and the general considerations involved. It is hoped that this information will assist in answering queries as to how they can proceed to resolve their individual problems in the subject areas covered.

The Army recognizes that the military buildup and tightening of early release, deferment, and other policies will impose some hardships and burdens on many individuals. The actions being taken may result in interruption of studies or careers, husbands and sons will be called away from their homes and families, and serious inconvenience will be caused to many. These hardships will of necessity occur particularly in the present situation when the security needs of the Nation must take precedence in this critical period.

#### SECTION I

1. Category: Compassionate reassignment.

2. Apply to unit commander who, if he approves, will forward through military channels to the appropriate major commander for final decision. As an exception, military personnel who are assigned overseas but who are in the continental United States on leave may apply directly to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

3. Considerations:

A. The following general conditions must exist to obtain consideration of a request for compassionate transfer:

1. The problem must be very much more severe than difficulties being experienced by other servicemen.

2. It must involve a member of the serviceman's immediate family (wife, children, father, mother, sister, or brother).

3. Reassignment must be the only possible solution.

4. It must not be a chronic condition but must be capable of resolution or substantial alleviation within a year or less.



B. Applications must be fully documented with evidence which will clearly establish that all the conditions enumerated in A above exist.

C. Mental instability, immaturity, psychoneuroses, climatic allergies, retarded children, problems confronting in-laws, indebtedness, contemplated retirement, and purchase of homes are not normally a basis for reassignment.

#### SECTION II

1. Category: Deferment from entry on active duty of members of the National Guard and Army Reserve who have received active duty orders.

2. Apply to:

A. Members of National Guard units to unit commander who, if he approves will forward to State adjutant general for final decision.

B. Members of Army Reserve units to unit commander who, if he approves, will forward to corps or Army commander for final decision.

C. Individual reservists not members of units directly to corps commander for final decision.

3. Considerations:

A. The following may be considered as a basis to apply for deferment from entry on active duty:

1. A member pursuing graduate studies on a full-time basis in a field of primary interest to the Army.

2. A member whose entry on active duty will result in extreme personal or community hardship.

B. Reference 2 above. It must be remembered that the involuntary call up of National Guard and Army Reservists will impose hardships on them, their families, and their communities. National Guard and Reserve units have been screened annually to remove from them those individuals who could not be expected to serve on active duty in case of national need. Under the circumstances, it is considered that no individual will qualify for deferment on a personal or community hardship basis unless it can be established that his call to active duty will create problems very much more severe than will be created by the call to active duty of any other member of the Reserve or National Guard.

#### SECTION III

1. Category: Deferment from overseas assignment.

2. Apply to unit commander who, if he approves, will forward through military channels as follows, for final decision:

A. Thirty days or less, installation commander.

B. Thirty-one to ninety days, Army or comparable major commander.

C. Over 90 days, the Adjutant General, Department of the Army.

3. Considerations:

A. The same general conditions must exist as prescribed for compassionate reassignment and the same documentation is required. See action I, paragraphs 3a and 3b.

B. The increased movement of military personnel overseas and the suspension of movement of dependents to Western Europe require that only the

most meritorious cases be considered. Family separations, ordinary pregnancies, and financial difficulties are not in themselves a basis for deferment.

#### SECTION IV

1. Category: Movement of dependents overseas.

2. Apply to: The serviceman himself on receipt of PCS orders must apply to the oversea commander through military channels for authority for dependents to accompany him to or join with him in his oversea assignment.

3. Considerations:

A. Determination of whether movement of dependents will be authorized is based on:

1. Approval of the oversea commander.

2. Availability of quarters in the command.

3. Availability of transportation and other logistical support such as schools, commissaries, post exchanges, and medical facilities.

4. Operational requirements of the unit and the command.

B. After the oversea commander has authorized the movement of dependents, the transportation terminal commander of the respective Army area will contact the family, provide necessary assistance, and issue movement orders. Under no circumstances should movement to the port commence until a firm port call is received.

C. Government sponsored movement of dependents to Western Europe, except to Berlin, will be suspended on October 9, 1961. Dependents of affected personnel will be moved to designated locations within the United States at Government expense.

#### SECTION V

1. Category: Early separation from active duty, all components—Regular Army, Reserve, National Guard—on active duty.

2. Apply to:

A. Officers:

1. Regular Army to unit commander who forwards through military channels to Department of the Army for final decision.

2. Other than Regular Army to unit commander who forwards through military channels to major commander, or Department of the Army as appropriate, for final decision.

B. Enlisted personnel: To unit commander, who, if he approves, forwards through military channels to the Army or major oversea commander for final decision, except requests for separation in the national health, safety, or interest, which must be forwarded to the Department of the Army.

3. Considerations:

Early releases from active duty for any reason have been suspended except for those in the best interests of the service. Best interests of the service include those actions in lieu of elimination or court-martial and those cases wherein undue personal or family hardship is established. In this connection, the circumstances must be established as being not only substantially more severe than those experienced by other personnel on active duty but also more severe than

those which will be experienced by the individual who would have to be drafted or recalled to active duty from civilian life as his replacement.

#### SECTION VI

1. Category: Applications for direct commissions.

2. Apply to:

A. Enlisted personnel on active duty to unit commander who will forward through military channels to the Army commander or Department of the Army, as appropriate, for final action.

B. Members of Reserve and National Guard units not on active duty to unit commander who will forward through military channels to appropriate headquarters for final decision.

C. Individual reservists and persons with no military service to Army corps which will provide information, guidance, and necessary forms.

3. Consideration:

A. There are a wide variety of programs through which both Regular and Reserve commissions in the Army may be obtained. The criteria for each varies but in general, applicants must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 27, have at least a high school education, and be mentally, morally, and physically qualified.

B. Because of the necessity for careful selection, processing of applications for commissions is time consuming and may be expected to require 3 to 6 months for final action. Thus individuals who have been alerted for active duty, either through the Selective Service System or as a member of the Reserve components cannot expect to apply and be commissioned before they enter on active duty. However, the fact that an applicant enters on active duty as an enlisted person will have no bearing on a pending application for commission. If appointed as an officer, the individual can be ordered to active duty directly from enlisted status.

#### SECTION VII

1. Category: Recall to active duty of Reserve and National Guard officers.

2. Apply to:

A. Enlisted personnel on active duty who hold Reserve commissions: To unit commander who will forward through military channels to the Department of the Army for final decision.

B. Individuals not on active duty in any status directly to Army Corps for information, administrative processing, assistance, necessary forms, and forwarding to the Department of the Army for final decision.

3. Considerations:

The major need is for the younger company grade officers with limited need for certain field grade specialists. Competition for present vacancies is keen, as the emphasis is on quality rather than quantity. Processing of application will require 60 to 90 days.

#### SECTION VIII

1. Category: Change of length or date of commencement of active duty tour of commissioned ROTC graduates.

2. Apply to:



A. Students not yet commissioned to professor of military science at the university who will forward to Army commander for final decision.

B. Commissioned and on active duty to unit commander, who, if he approves, will forward through military channels to Department of the Army for final decision.

C. Commissioned, but not yet on active duty will be ordered to active duty as now scheduled unless earlier call is required. Apply directly to Army commander.

### 3. Considerations:

A. Prior to August 22, 1961, some ROTC graduates were granted 6 months' active duty training tours. Effective August 22 all ROTC graduates were to be ordered to extended active duty for 24 months and those already on 6 months' active duty training tours were extended for 1 year.

B. When individuals accept an ROTC contract, together with the assistance provided by the Army, they agree to serve on active duty for a minimum of 2 years. Thus, it is considered that changes can be justified only for personal or community hardship of an extreme nature.

### SECTION X

1. Category: Transfer to the Standby Reserve.

### 2. Apply to:

A. Members of the National Guard to unit commander who, if he approves will forward to State Adjutant General for final decision. Note: Since National Guard has only Ready Reserve units, if approved, individual will be discharged and automatically transferred to Army Reserve.

B. Members of Army Reserve units to unit commander who if he approves will forward to the corps commander for final decision.

C. Individual members of Ready Reserve not assigned to a unit directly to corps commander.

3. Considerations—General categories which may qualify:

A. Individuals who have completed service and/or Ready Reserve obligation.

1. All Ready Reserve obligations and all enlistments in Ready Reserve components which would have ordinarily expired between October 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962, are automatically extended 1 year. Those members of the 32d Infantry Division, 49th Armored Division, and supporting forces ordered to active duty in October 1961 by Department of the Army message dated September 19, 1961, whose obligations or enlistments expire prior to October 1, 1961, are also extended by 1 year.

2. Because of the various combinations of service which satisfy reserve obligations, individuals in doubt concerning their current status should communicate directly with the corps commander.

B. Those engaged in critical civilian occupations provided they do not possess critical military skills.

C. Those whose mobilization will result in extreme personal or community hardship. See section II, paragraph 3b, for definition.

## The John Birch Society: Pros and Cons

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, there appeared in the May 19, 1961 issue of *Civic Affairs Monthly*, a publication of Civic Affairs Associates, Inc., the address of which is 2612 P Street NW., Washington, D.C., an excellent analysis of the pros and cons relative to the John Birch Society. As a member of the society, I am anxious that people have an opportunity to know the strong points of the society as well as its vulnerabilities in order that they may come to an independent evaluation of the society. I, therefore, under unanimous consent include the article in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

To anyone seriously interested in politics and how to be effective in it, an understanding of the John Birch Society can be very useful. The important points to understand are:

1. The conditions which led to its founding.
2. How it operates.
3. The mechanics of "action groups."
4. Strong points of the Birch Society.
5. Vulnerabilities of the Birch Society.
6. Prospects of the Birch Society.
7. Significance to the reader.

### CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO FOUNDING OF BIRCH SOCIETY

The most important question of today is whether nations will be organized to promote individual freedom and free enterprise or whether they will be organized under a state-owned and run collectivized system with consequent reduction of the individual's political and economic freedom. On one hand there are those who believe in our American system of individual liberty and free enterprise. On the other, there are those who believe in the Communist system of complete state authority and ownership of economic institutions. On the other hand, also, are those who favor a much larger role for government and are moving in the direction of a collectivized, state-dominated society—not affiliated with the Communist conspiracy.

Everyone is, or should by now be, familiar with the well-organized, purposeful, total effort directed from Moscow and Peking to bring about world revolution. This effort includes preparation for armed conflict, intelligence activities, propaganda, and the organization of subversive groups of citizens in every non-Communist country. These groups are carefully manipulated, oriented and directed under discipline by trained experts in agitation and propaganda to mobilize opinion on behalf of Communist objectives and in opposition to anti-Communist activities and groups. They work to infiltrate important institutions such as the government, the press, the churches, the schools, trade unions and other key organizations which can serve as vehicles for propaganda and indoctrination. These activities are covert. They are aimed at undermining existing institutions and bringing about the replacement of free government by Communist domination.

Those who believe in a larger role for government, centralization of power in gov-

ernment, and government domination or ownership of industry—but are not affiliated with the Communist conspiracy—generally are inspired by humanitarian ideals and believe that people will be better off under a planned, collectivized system. While they seek greater power for government, they deny that this is at the expense of individual freedom. These groups—riding under the banners of "change," "reform," and "progress"—are idealistic and have great appeal to the "have-nots," the discontented, and people with strong charitable and underdog feelings. They are generally strongly motivated and reasonably well organized.

Those who believe in free enterprise, decentralization of authority, limited government and other traditional American ideas are usually not well organized. Being generally in the category of "haves" (as opposed to "have-nots"), they are content with things the way they are, take it for granted they will stay that way, and devote their time and energies to improving their individual status in the community, economically and socially. Being self-reliant and individualistic, they do not readily organize politically. Being possessed of a certain status, they are cautious and reluctant to become controversial through political activity. Becoming controversial may interfere with their efforts to maintain their economic and social status.

This group tends to restrict its political efforts to giving money to those who will enter the political lists on their behalf.

In recent years, this group has begun to realize that they are losing in a fight to the finish with the collectivists to retain the kind of system under which they have done so well. Conservative and libertarian publications such as *National Review* and *Human Events* have acquired followings. Young Americans for Freedom and the Collegiate Society of Individualists have been organized and have shown a phenomenal growth. The National Chamber of Commerce has led a drive to get businessmen active in politics with their do-it-yourself action course in practical politics.

Another manifestation of this "awakening of the right" has been the John Birch Society. Robert Welch, former vice president of a Boston candy company, becoming aware of the threat to the way of life traditionally enjoyed in this country, is determined to oppose the forces of the left by building an organization which will systematically fight to keep our system, using the same kind of discipline, agitation-propaganda know-how, and tactics that the collectivists have been using successfully for years.

### HOW THE BIRCH SOCIETY OPERATES

#### Analysis of problem

Robert Welch, the founder and leader of the society, sets forth in his "Blue Book" an analysis of the problem: Collectivism, or socialism, is a contagious cancer characteristic of societies which have passed their peak and are decaying. European nations are already badly infected, and the infection has spread to the United States.

He does not differentiate between communism and domestic collectivism or socialism, but believes they are one and the same, the "liberals" or "leftwingers" being simply Communists in sheep's clothing—or "Communist dupes."

Welch states that the Communists' goal of world conquest is about two-thirds complete. There is very little time left to turn back the tide.

According to Welch, the Communist takeover of the United States is planned by four methods:

1. Infiltration, subversion and propaganda—a fifth column or Trojan horse.
2. Fomenting civil war in the United States and backing one side.



3. Inducing the gradual surrender of U.S. sovereignty to the United Nations while working to get control of the United Nations organization.

4. Completing the transition of America from a free society to a socialist or collectivist one where economic and political institutions will be close enough to communism so that merger will be logical and easy.

Welch also maintains that Communist (including liberal and leftwing) influences are today so strong even within the United States that it is difficult, nearly impossible, to get anti-Communist information into the press and other media of communication.

While it is very late, Welch believes there is still time to save the free world from communism.

#### *Purpose of Birch Society*

The purpose of the Birch Society is to awaken the people of America to the threat as seen by Welch and recruit as many as possible of them as members to work together against communism. While the principal area of action is the United States, Welch's purpose is to expand the Birch Society into a virile, anti-Communist movement in other countries that are still free, and possibly even behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

#### *Birch Society methods*

Welch proposes that the society be militant and adopt the same effective techniques used by Communists and others to agitate and propagandize for their cause.

While the society has no other sanctions available to it than expelling members, Welch would enforce discipline within the membership. This he considers necessary for effective action and as a counterinstrument to anticipated Communist infiltration of the society.

Specifically, Welch lists 10 methods of operation:

1. Establish reading rooms or libraries of anti-Communist literature.
2. Promote and expand radio coverage of conservative commentators.
3. Promote expansion of conservative and anti-Communist publications.
4. Encourage letter writing campaigns to newspapers, Government officials, etc., on behalf of anti-Communist causes.
5. Form front groups to agitate and propagandize for worthwhile causes. Urge Birch members to join existing groups with community standing, try to get them to understand the problem and take positions supporting the various causes the Birch Society is promoting.
6. Expose the covert activities of Communists.
7. Heckle Communists and other opposition speakers at meetings.
8. Form speakers bureaus; endeavor to obtain platforms for conservative, libertarian, and anti-Communist speakers.
9. Form local Birch Society chapters at home and abroad.
10. Take an active part in political campaigns, both inside political parties and out.

In addition, the Birch Society publishes a magazine entitled "American Opinion," distributes bulletins to its members and circulates the "Blue Book" and the "White Book" which explain the movement and promote its ideas.

Each chapter of the society has a leader appointed by Welch, all of whom serve without pay. The society employs regional field men to direct activities and stimulate local action. Welch draws no salary. Headquarters is Belmont, Mass.

*Mechanics of "action groups" (such as the Birch Society, COPE, the ADA, Young Americans for Freedom, etc.)*

Those who wish to influence public policy may write their Congressmen, they may become active in their political party, they

may write letters to the editor, or contribute articles or even start a publication of their own. They may also organize an "action group."

Action groups work to enlist public support for one or more causes. They issue statements, hold demonstrations or rallies, and agitate in various ways to make themselves known and get their views across. Fundamentally, they try to build a climate of opinion favorable to their cause and unfavorable to their opposition. They do not worry about being controversial, assuming that if effective, they will be attacked and smeared in an effort to discredit them. Likewise, they will attempt to discredit groups that oppose them.

They often tend to be extreme or sensational in their views. This may be necessary in order to obtain support. It has been found that an appeal to the emotions is far more effective than some sort of reasoned, moderate appeal. While this can be necessary to rouse support, it also narrows the number of people who may be inclined to respond, since most people are not attracted by extremist causes. It likewise makes the groups vulnerable since extremism makes most people react with caution, avoidance, or negative feelings.

Action groups, like political campaigns, tend to attract neurotics. A cause supplies them with a needed emotional outlet. Such people often work the hardest, contribute the most money, but also make statements which are open to ridicule and horror.

Nevertheless, action groups rank high as a means of developing public support for causes, and eventually making the desired impression on public policy.

#### *STRONG POINTS OF BIRCH SOCIETY*

While it is difficult to assess the validity of Welch's belief that communism is now two-thirds of the way toward success in world domination (many think less, some think more), there is a strong, widespread, growing feeling that we are losing the cold war. Abroad, communism continues to advance. While its progress slowed during the Eisenhower administration in terms of countries taken over (Tibet, South Vietnam, Cuba), the growing discontent in South America, the obvious success of Communist penetration in Africa, and the deterioration of the Lao situation, have caused grave concern.

Following the anti-Communist alarms on the domestic front from 1948 through 1954, efforts to expose Communist activities in the United States have fallen off, but many suspect the Communists are active and growing in influence—simply not being publicized.

It is this feeling that we are losing—well exploited by Kennedy in his campaign—that provides fertile ground for formation of a virile anti-Communist action organization.

Those genuinely disturbed by Communist gains and successes are anxiously looking for some vehicle through which they can work to help win the fight. The Birch Society has provided an organization and a program in which they can participate and feel effective.

The discipline imposed on members, the air of purpose, the supplying of an interpretation of history, and a positive program of activity, all are important ingredients in the success of the society.

#### *VULNERABILITIES*

Any action group that is effective will be attacked by those whom it opposes. This is particularly true when that opposition is the Communist Party. The Communists are out to win; they will brook no opposition and will stop at nothing. To the degree that they have been successful in infiltrating the community they are effective in passing the word and getting their interpretation of events across.

In addition, there is the hostility noted above by the vast majority of people toward extremist causes, whether of the political left, or the right.

In view of these known hazards, it is wise of action groups to couch their public appeals in acceptable terms and to base them on provable facts. To do otherwise is simply to supply opponents with ammunition. Here are some characteristics which render the Birch Society vulnerable:

1. Implausible statements: The suggestion that President Eisenhower, his brother, and John Foster and Allan Dulles are or were Communists or conscious workers for Communist causes, even if true would not be believed except by the most credulous. This one piece of nonsense casts doubt on the whole fabric.

As William Buckley of National Review expresses it, "a man's subjective motives (cannot) automatically be deduced from the objective consequences of his acts." If they could, Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain would be Nazis because their policies allowed Hitler to develop into a viable menace.

2. Being unable to distinguish between communism and socialism lays Welch and the society open to severe criticism. While we may want neither system, and while socialism may be an entering wedge for communism, it is incorrect and unfair to the high and humane motives of socialists and liberals to impute that they are conscious members of the Communist conspiracy.

3. Pattern thinking: This is a trap into which many anti-Communists unwittingly fall. Because the Communists are skilled in disguising their work, the student of communism soon finds that he can detect their operations only by becoming aware of familiar patterns, then tracing back. The experienced student of communism becomes adept at this and is usually correct. However, the appearance of a pattern is not enough, of itself, to prove anything. Hard evidence is necessary. Where Welch thinks he sees a pattern, he often considers this sufficient evidence of itself.

As an example, one of the commonest plays of Communists in smearing opponents is to label them Fascists or Nazis. Experienced students say that when a group is labeled with one of these titles, 9 times out of 10 (unless it is an overtly racist group deserving such a label) you can trace this labeling back to a Communist or pro-Communist source. This does not mean the person who said it is a Communist. Time magazine, in an article, called the "Blue Book" Welch's "Mein Kampf"—an obvious slur designed to hang the Nazi label on Welch. The "pattern thinker" might jump to conclusions, whereas a careful look will simply show that Time's thorough researchers probably picked up some of their background from the Peoples World, the official West Coast Communist Party publication. Two other characteristics of the Time article trace back to the same source. No one, however, should suggest that Time, its research staff, or librarians are Communist.

4. Faulty research: A year ago, Welch wrote that the national chamber action course in practical politics is slanted to encourage the selection of leftwing candidates. He therefore suggested that the chamber had been infiltrated. The reference was to the case study for session No. 6. A check would reveal that the author of the case study was Biehl Clarke of Civic Affairs Associates, who—we are in a position to assure you—is neither Communist nor even leftwing.

5. Semantics: In any effort designed to influence public opinion, one tries to put his best foot forward. The trick is to hang good labels or symbols on your cause, your organization, and hang bad labels on the causes you are opposed to. Mr. Welch made the fundamental public relations misstep



of "calling a spade a shovel" in describing the Birch Society. Thus he calls it monolithic. This is a bad word. Instead, he could have said that a degree of discipline would be necessary in the organization.

As another example, Welch is critical of democracy as a form of government. In terms of the technical definition of democracy, the United States is not a democracy, and many political philosophers would agree that democracy is a poor form of government. But to the average person, or even the above average person, democracy is a good word, a plus symbol, and to be against it is bad or a minus symbol. The same idea could have been expressed clearly without coming out against something people consider to be good. This has made it possible to smear the Birch Society as being undemocratic—which to most people means bad.

In another case he refers to some of the 10 methods spelled out above as being mean and dirty. In this instance, he is probably over critical of his own intentions. The 10 methods are more or less conventional methods used by political organizations and action groups. Applying these adjectives, however, makes it possible to say that Welch is for punching below the belt, because he said so.

Again, Welch speaks of infiltrating established organizations. This sounds like Communist methods and is therefore bad. Yet if one says, "The Birch Society encourages its members to be active in community organizations and to speak up for what they think is right," it means the same thing, but is obviously just expressing the old American right of free speech.

In short, by his choice of words, Mr. Welch has often painted his own child in the harshest possible light and has thereby given his critics excellent ammunition.

#### PROSPECTS OF THE BIRCH SOCIETY

Obviously it has a market. There are large numbers of people desirous of working for a militant, anti-Communist, anticollectivist, proindividual freedom organization.

It is set up in terms of organization to be effective and to command loyalty.

It has evidently received substantial backing which has not been frightened off by the attacks on it.

In fact, the publicity it has received recently—although largely negative—has reportedly attracted new support.

Because of fundamental errors in its analysis of the present situation and because of inept framing of language in the "Blue Book," it has made itself more vulnerable than necessary.

Because it relies on the personal leadership of Robert Welch rather than strictly on principles, its continued success is an open question depending on the survival of Welch and his appeal.

While the attacks on and exposure of the society will cause some loss of support and a large degree of disapprobation, it is open to question whether the society has been or will be damaged enough to cripple or destroy it. Probably not.

Whether it has been or will be effective in its purpose of promoting individual freedom and combatting collectivism, is a question that cannot be evaluated at this time. Even at a later date, it may be difficult to judge because evidence in this kind of matter is difficult to gather and credit hard to assign. Certainly the campaign against Khrushchev's visit to the United States met with some success. To the extent that the Birch Society initiated it and participated, it did influence public policy and opinion.

#### SIGNIFICANCE TO READER

While participating directly in a political party organization is perhaps the most effective way of influencing public policy, on a par, or at least not far behind in impor-

tance, is developing a climate of opinion favorable to a cause. Organizing or participating in an action group is one of the most effective ways to influence the political climate.

Since action groups are generally attacked by their opposition to discredit them, those who may endanger their livelihood or community status by being identified with controversial organizations often allow themselves to be neutralized. This is part of the game. As Harry Truman once said about politics, "If you don't like the heat, stay out of the kitchen."

The reader should never be taken in, however, by reports in the press, radio, TV, etc., that put an action group in a bad light. At the most charitable, it must be considered that writers in the press are always working against deadlines and seldom have time to do thorough research; to sell their publication they must continually report conflict and stir emotions—attacking an individual or an organization is much easier and more interesting than presenting an objective, carefully documented report; in addition to the existence of writers with political convictions who slant their material, a large number of writers—like most Americans—are just naturally suspicious of militant organizations. In the case of the Birch Society, even reliable sources have printed as facts things which were not true at all. When evaluating the Birch Society, or any other group, it is essential to get back to the hard facts. Get them from reliable sources. Check them. If you don't have time to do this, suspend judgment; don't be a conclusion jumper.

(NOTE.—One of the things that Civic Affairs Service is organized to do is answer questions of this type on organizations and movements. To the best of our ability, we will supply factual, documented answers in reply to your queries.)

Action groups are an effective device to mobilize opinion. They need not be as controversial as the Birch Society. They may be formed to promote just about any cause, on a local, State, or national level. Their methods are effective. Readers of Civic Affairs Monthly, wishing to influence public opinion or policy on given matters, will want to consider the use of such groups. The purpose of this article is to show how such groups can work, what methods they use, and some of the pitfalls to be avoided.

### Nuclear Bombs: Their Effects and What Can Be Done About Them

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JAMES A. BURKE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, my office received a pamphlet today on the subject of "Nuclear Bombs: Their Effects and What Can Be Done About Them." This information has been compiled and written in plain language which can be easily understood by the average layman. The Honorable WILLIAM H. BATES, of Massachusetts, a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, is the author. My office has been beset with requests for information concerning fallout and its effects and what can be done to protect the public in the event of a nuclear attack. The American people are ready

to meet the challenge of any potential enemy in a courageous way. They will not be bullied or bluffed and they simply want to know what is the best way to meet any possible attack. I believe that Congressman BATES has made a great contribution by having this article printed. I feel it should be brought to the attention of the Members of Congress. Of course, all of us hope and pray that the day will never come when fallout shelters will be placed in use. We all hope that answers to the problems that might lead to a catastrophic war will be resolved and a solution for world peace will be realized in our time. President John F. Kennedy has broadened the program for civil defense. Local officials are enlarging their programs and I feel the apathy which has been so evident in the past is beginning to lessen. We do not want to alarm the American people but precautionary steps must be taken for the protection of our citizens. I include Congressman BATES' article.

#### NUCLEAR BOMBS: THEIR EFFECTS AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM

(By Congressman WILLIAM H. BATES, Republican of Massachusetts, member of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)

The recent resumption of Soviet nuclear tests and the general concern about a thermonuclear war has developed great interest in questions of nuclear bombs and resulting fallout. The following questions and answers give an insight into some of these problems.

Why are we interested in fallout shelters?

Fallout in an atomic war as well as blast, heat, and initial radiation from the bomb could kill millions of people. Fallout shelters could save the lives of about 45 million people in the event there was an atomic attack on the United States. Any kind of material between you and the fallout—as well as distance—will cut down on the radiation reaching you. Specially designed shelters, called fallout shelters, are very effective in providing protection against atomic bomb attack.

In our joint committee hearings it was brought out that civil defense preparedness could reduce the fatalities in an assumed attack on the United States from about 25 percent of the population to about 3 percent. It was also brought out that more than 96 million people in the United States do not live in or near likely target areas and therefore not in the likely area of direct or near direct hits of atomic bombs. The people not in the area of direct hits could be expected to survive by using adequately supplied fallout shelters.

Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb was recently quoted as stating that 9 out of 10 persons in the United States could be saved by using adequate fallout shelters.

What is fallout?

It is the radioactive debris from a nuclear bomb which has been airborne and deposited on the earth. This debris could be in the form of solids such as dust which could be seen or individual atoms which could not be seen. It could fall in dry form or it could be brought to earth by rain or snow. The invisible rays, called radiation, given off by the fallout material causes injury to the body and if a large amount of such radiation is received it causes death.

Local or close-in fallout occurs almost immediately and continues for 10 to 20 hours after detonation. This is the most dangerous fallout. Intermediate fallout (which comes from the troposphere up to a height of approximately 50,000 feet) takes place during the first few weeks after the



explosion. Delayed or distant fallout (which comes from both the troposphere and the stratosphere above it) is the slow dropping of radioactive particles from the air over a period of years. The latter may cover the entire earth although of course it would be greatly diluted and therefore of much less danger.

The main kinds of radiation from fallout that may affect man are beta particles and gamma rays (similar to X-rays). These kinds of radiation also exist naturally although their concentrations are so low compared to the radiation from local or intermediate fallout that they are not injurious to health.

Most of the radiation from fallout decays to a harmless state in the first few weeks. During the first 2 weeks or so fallout shelter protection is extremely important for survival.

After a few weeks the main danger comes mostly from the fallout isotopes, strontium, and cesium, which decay very slowly. Danger from these isotopes results primarily from eating or drinking food which has been contaminated by fallout. The danger from these long-lived isotopes is encountered after leaving the fallout shelters.

Why is fallout harmful?

The local fallout which occurs in the first 10 to 20 hours after detonation and the intermediate fallout during the first few weeks require that fallout shelters be made available. The radiation coming from the fallout is most intense and bombards the unprotected body in the same manner as sunlight enveloping the sunbather. Unlike sunlight, however, the gamma emitters are very penetrating and about 8 inches of concrete or its equivalent is considered a minimum for protective sheltering during the first 2 weeks after the bomb detonation.

The fallout danger after this 2-week period becomes more important from radioactive matter which may enter the body by eating or drinking anything contaminated with fallout. Strontium and cesium are the major hazardous isotopes in this category.

The ultimate harm done to the biological system it inhabits is made progressively worse because it concentrates in the bone structure where the radiation it gives off destroys the bloodmaking material in the bone marrow.

Future generations may inherit changes such as body deformities produced by absorption of certain amounts of ionizing radiations.

What are the allowed amounts of radioactivity taken internally?

Tolerance levels or maximum permissible amounts for biological system uptake have been specified for many of the radioactive isotopes. These are very small amounts usually stated in terms of millionths of a unit of radioactivity. The measurement of such small amounts of radioactivity requires special equipment.

We hear of the term "roentgen"—what does this mean?

A roentgen is a unit used to express the amount of radiation a person or object is exposed to. For example a fluoroscope used to X-ray a person's foot in a shoe store for proper fitting would radiate about 1.5 roentgen in the foot.

Whole body radiation exposure to the following doses produces the following results:

(a) Instantaneous doses of 5,000 or more roentgens produce immediate shock resulting in death within a few hours.

(b) Doses of 800 or more roentgens produce fever, nausea, and vomiting within a few hours resulting in death within 1 to 2 weeks.

(c) Doses of 450 to 700 roentgens also produce fever, vomiting and nausea within hours but only about half of the individuals so exposed would die.

Doses of less than 200 roentgens would produce only mild symptoms of nausea and

vomiting but complete recovery can be expected.

What kinds of shelter materials are recommended?

Concrete, brick, sand, metal and earth are adequate materials for protection. Equivalent shielding effects among several materials are as follows: 8 inches of concrete (minimum required) equals 12 inches of earth equals 16 inches of books equals 30 inches of wood.

What size shelter would be needed?

An allowance of 10 square feet per person for a family shelter is adequate.

Could protection from fallout be provided by shelters?

Yes. Expert studies and tests conclude that shelters located in homes, under school playgrounds, parks, parking areas and in industrial plants would provide adequate protection from fallout. Fallout protection in most cellars or basements without adequate shelters would not provide enough shielding to protect people from the harmful radiation.

What would these shelters cost?

Shelters providing fallout protection could be constructed for about \$100 per person sheltered. This would apply to the larger type shelters. Family shelters, because of the smaller size and the accommodations desired would cost somewhat more.

Could people live in these shelters for 2 or 3 weeks?

Yes. They would have living and sleeping accommodations, toilet facilities, water facilities, batteries for lights and radio, and a filtered air system. You should see your local civil defense agency for more details concerning the construction, equipping and use of these shelters.

What conditions would be encountered outside the fallout shelters after the 2-week period?

First of all, it should be pointed out that the period spent in the shelter could be 2 weeks more or less. Notification of when it would be safe to leave the shelter would be obtained by battery powered radio.

When you are told that it is safe to leave the shelter the air outside would be safe to breathe. Most food supplies and water supplies would be safe to use.

For example the normal household water supply in your house would probably be safe to drink. Of course if the water comes from an open reservoir which has been heavily contaminated by fallout, special filtering may be required to make it safe to drink. You would obtain special instructions on this by radio.

Canned foods you may have had stored in your house would be safe to use. If the cans were not protected and were exposed to fallout the outside of the cans must first be washed or wiped before handling. The contents of course would not be harmed.

Fresh vegetables and fruits could also be used although the fallout should first be washed off and the fruits and vegetables peeled as a protective measure.

Of course, civil and military defense officials would monitor food and water supplies, roads, and buildings to obtain detailed information on how much fallout exists. Then they would inform the people what precautions are required.

We've heard of the terms "kiloton" and "megaton"—what do they mean?

A kiloton is a unit used to specify the size of a nuclear bomb. It is equal to the explosive power of 1,000 tons of TNT. For example, the Hiroshima bomb had a yield of 20,000 tons of TNT equivalent. A megaton is equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT.

What are the effects of a 10-megaton bomb on an average city?

Blast, heat, and immediate radiation are the effects of a bomb detonation.

A 10-megaton bomb would dig a crater 240 feet deep and 2,500 feet in diameter. Brick

apartment houses would be destroyed out to a radius of 7 miles from the point of detonation. Wooden buildings would burn up to a radius of 25 miles from the point of detonation.

What are the effects of a 10-megaton bomb on man himself?

Blast injuries from flying debris would occur out to a radius of 7 miles from the detonation. Second degree burns (blistering) on the bare skin would occur out to a radius of 25 miles.

Thermal effects on humans resulting in casualties are produced from:

(a) Fires caused by direct combustion from the heat from the bomb.

(b) Skin burns.

(c) Temporary and permanent blindness from the intense light of the fireball.

What are the radiation effects of a 10-megaton bomb?

Initial nuclear radiation of 700 roentgens or more would result in death to unprotected persons and would cover a radius of 2 miles. Fallout, assuming a 15-knot wind (15-20 m.p.h.) would deposit 450 roentgens 150 miles downwind, 25 miles across and over an area of 2,500 square miles. The deposition of 450 roentgens infers a radioactive fallout which would indicate by radiation detector measurement a 450-roentgen intensity.

What are the blast effects on humans from nuclear weapons?

The blast wave close in would hurl material fragments with great force including propelling humans around as in an intense tornado. Further away lung damage and rupture of the eardrums would result.

How much TNT or other chemical explosives were used in World War II?

The total amount of bombs and shells used by all combatants in World War II was the equivalent of less than 3 megatons. Khrushchev the other day talked of a 100-megaton bomb. This single bomb would be equivalent to 30 times all of the bombs and shells used during the 6 years of World War II.

A 20-megaton bomb has the explosive power of a freight train filled with TNT stretching from Boston to Mexico City.

## Champion of the Common Man

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Gaffney Ledger, Gaffney, S.C., of September 23, 1961:

#### CHAMPION OF THE COMMON MAN

The Reverend John E. Huss, minister of the Main Street Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Fla., has written a book, "Senator for the South" which is a biography of OLIN D. JOHNSTON, South Carolina's senior U.S. Senator.

Before going to Jacksonville, Mr. Huss was pastor of the Southside Baptist Church at Spartanburg for 7 years. Senator JOHNSTON and his family are members of that church. This gave Mr. Huss ample opportunity to become well acquainted with Senator JOHNSTON.

Mr. Huss calls Senator JOHNSTON's greatest characteristic his "enormous concern for the common man."

The son of a tenant farmer, OLIN JOHNSTON has the background to appreciate the



problems of common men. His early years, says Mr. Huse, "were spent in a typical southern farmhouse, unpainted, with no finished ceilings and no bathroom. The cooking was done on a wood stove in the kitchen; the water came from a dug well. There was not a single household item which could be called a luxury."

Senator JOHNSON came up through politics the hard way—twice elected a State representative, he was defeated in his first bid for the Governor's mansion and twice defeated before becoming Senator from South Carolina. Since that time, he has become the 11th ranking Member of the Senate and the 10th ranking Democrat.

His ability and seniority have given him the important posts of chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, chairman of the Subcommittee on Soil Conservation and Forestry, and member of the powerful Senate steering committee, which appoints the membership of the various standing Senate committees.

**Steady as You Go: The Growing Storm Ahead—A Report to the Second Congressional District by Congressman Daniel B. Brewster, of Maryland**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. RICHARD E. LANKFORD**

**OF MARYLAND**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Monday, September 25, 1961*

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, recently our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland, the Honorable DANIEL B. BREWSTER, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, clearly alerted his constituency to the perils of the hour.

Because the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] has so ably expressed quiet confidence in the ability of our Nation to withstand this, our greatest challenge, I would like to include his entire remarks at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF HON. DANIEL B. BREWSTER, OF MARYLAND

The 1st session of the 87th Congress draws to a close at a point in time where our Nation faces perhaps the greatest peril in its history. The tensions in our cold war struggle with the forces of international communism continue to mount. Each day brings new Soviet pressure at some point along our line of defense.

We have attempted to achieve world order under law. We have supported international organizations which provide the machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Soviet Union has deceitfully used these same organizations only to further its own selfish ends. It is a sad but obvious fact that military force is the only argument they understand. As a result—we have no further alternatives—we must increase both our nuclear and our conventional military strength.

We must be ready to engage in mutual mass destruction—or stand ready to extinguish brushfire wars, rapidly, before they lead to universal catastrophe.

The President of the United States, in his inaugural address, summarized—in one sentence—our national defense objective: "Only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt

can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed."

It cannot be overemphasized that the rapid growth of the Communist empire is a real and present threat to our very survival. The Communists now control one-third of the world's population and territory. The rulers of this vast empire have proclaimed without hesitation, vacillation, soft-pedaling or apology that their ultimate goal is world domination—and they have not attempted to conceal their dedication to this goal.

This gigantic cold war encompasses every field of human endeavor—moral, military, and economic. In a sense, we are engaged in a struggle for the minds of men everywhere. We believe in the inherent dignity of the human individual. The Communists believe that man was born to be subservient to the state.

One hundred sixty-one years ago, Thomas Jefferson, one of the founders of our country said, "I have sworn upon the altar of God—eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." Jefferson's pledge must be America's pledge.

Those of us who enjoy and believe in freedom must be willing to fight to maintain it. Our enemy must know that we and other peoples who believe in liberty as deeply as we do, will choose to die on our feet rather than live on our knees.

President Kennedy outlined our course for us in his speech on the Berlin crisis when he declared: "Any dangerous spot is tenable—if brave men will make it so."

The thousands who have risked death to come over the wall to freedom have faith in our cause. Others will follow—so long as we have faith in ourselves—and the determination and the courage to back that faith.

If we stand up now—if we weather this challenge—if we convince the Soviets of our steadfastness—peace with pride may be our reward. If we falter—the avalanche will begin.

Every word—every deed—every action we take—must be aimed at one objective—we must convince the Soviet Union that we will not yield one further inch to communism. We must answer every threat of force with calmness, but with a determined show of counterforce. We must convince Mr. Khrushchev and his cohorts that America is united and strong—but above everything else—we are ready to once again demonstrate the courage that made America great.

**Information You Should Know About the Soldiers' and Sailors' and Airmen's Civil Relief Act**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI**

**OF WISCONSIN**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Monday, September 25, 1961*

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, you have been ordered to report for active duty with the armed services. You owe money on your car, your home, and perhaps even on a personal loan. At the time you made these debts, you were earning considerably more than you will earn as a serviceman. Once in the service, you know your service pay may not take care of all these debts.

Congress realized that many people would, from time to time, be faced with

this situation. Therefore, it decided to give you, in the interest of national defense, some protection. This protection is found in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, which as the name suggests, affords protection on civil matters only and does not cover criminal prosecution. It is one of a series of Federal laws concerning military service that may be found in the appendix to volume 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. app. secs. 501-590). The act is still in effect and though titled Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, protects others, including members of the Air Force (50 U.S.C. app. secs. 464 and 466(c)).

This Relief Act does not, repeat, does not, wipe out any of your obligations. Rather, it temporarily suspends the right of your creditors to use a court to compel you to pay if, but only if, the court finds that your inability to pay is due to your military service. Your obligation to honor your debts still exists, and some day you must pay up. In short, the idea behind the Civil Relief Act is to suspend, in certain cases, court proceedings during your tour of duty in the military service, so that upon your return to civilian life you might have an opportunity to be heard and to take measures to protect your interests.

Caution: This Relief Act is highly technical. Remember, your benefits under it are limited. Do not assume that you know all the ins and outs of the act, after reading this pamphlet. It is intended only to give you a simplified bird's-eye view, so that you will have some idea of the protections the act affords. If, after reading this pamphlet, you believe some provisions of the act may be of immediate benefit to you, you should discuss their application to your problem with your civilian attorney or with a legal assistance officer of the Armed Services. If you desire the services of a legal assistance officer, go to the nearest military installation and ask for his help.

**HOW A LAWSUIT IS PROCESSED**

Before discussing the actual provisions of the act, it might be helpful for you to understand how lawsuits are generally conducted.

The person who brings the suit is known as the plaintiff. The person against whom the suit is brought is known as the defendant. The typical lawsuit is begun when the plaintiff, either himself or through an attorney, files a written document called a complaint with the proper court. In the complaint, he states why he has started the suit. After the complaint is filed, the plaintiff must give the defendant notice that the suit has been started. This is accomplished by means of a summons. A summons is a formal written notice to the defendant to the effect that a suit has been filed against him and that unless he contests the suit, judgment may be entered against him.

If the defendant desires to contest the suit, he will normally file a written document called an answer stating why the plaintiff should not win. After a trial, at which both sides may be heard, the court enters a judgment in



favor of one of the parties. For example, in a lawsuit involving money, the judgment may either order the defendant to pay or may state that he owes nothing. If the defendant is ordered to pay, he should remember that, although he does not have any property or money at that time, the judgment may be collected years later.

If the defendant does not file an answer within the time specified in the summons, he is said to have defaulted. When the defendant has defaulted, the court may enter a judgment by default in favor of the plaintiff.

#### PART I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Section A. Who is protected?

The Civil Relief Act applies only to "persons in the military service." Persons in the military service include:

First. All persons on extended active duty, whether inductees, regulars, members of the National Guard, Reserves, or volunteers, serving with the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines.

Second. All officers of the Public Health Service detailed for duty with the military services, and

Third. All persons who are training or studying under the supervision of the United States preliminary to induction into military service.

In some instances, however, certain benefits are given to the dependents of persons in the military service and to those persons who have guaranteed obligations of servicemen.

##### Section B. When are you protected?

You are protected during the period of your active military duty and in most cases for short periods after separation. Active duty begins on the date you enter the service and ends on the date you are separated. Enlisted reservists and draftees have an additional benefit under the act in that they may ask for relief as soon as they receive orders to report for active duty.

##### Section C. Where do you get the protection?

The protection of the Civil Relief Act applies to all lawsuits in any court in the United States, from a justice of the peace court to the U.S. Supreme Court.

#### PART II: GENERAL RELIEF PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL LAWSUITS

##### Section A. Protection against default judgment.

(a) General: As has been previously mentioned, a lawsuit begins when the plaintiff files his complaint. If you, the defendant, do not file an answer to the plaintiff's complaint within a certain time after you have received notice that the complaint has been filed, the court may then enter its judgment against you. This judgment is known as a default judgment. However, one of the major benefits that you, being in the military service, derive from the Civil Relief Act is that a court may not enter a default judgment against you unless a certain definite procedure is followed. How this is done is explained below.

(b) Requiring military affidavit: Under the act, before a court can enter a default judgment against you, the plaintiff must make and file a statement under oath that you are not in the military

service. If he is unable to make such a statement then he must file a sworn statement, first, that you are in the military service, or second, that he is unable to find out whether or not you are in the military service.

(c) Rights of the defendant in the service: If the plaintiff files a sworn statement stating you are not in the military service, a default judgment may then be entered against you. If the plaintiff's statement fails to state you are not in the military service, a default judgment may be entered by the court only after it has appointed an attorney to represent you and the attorney is heard in your behalf. An attorney so appointed to represent you has no power to waive any of your rights or bind you by his acts.

Further, in the event the court enters a default judgment, it can require the plaintiff to put up a security deposit. This security will protect you in the event the judgment is later set aside. That is, the security will be used, if necessary, to pay you for any damages you may have suffered as a result of a judgment that was incorrectly entered against you.

(d) False affidavit: We have said the plaintiff must file a sworn statement as to your military status. Suppose he swears in that statement that you are not in the military service, knowing that you are—then what? The Relief Act makes such false swearing a crime and the guilty party can be sent to prison for as long as a year, fined not more than \$1,000, or both.

(e) Setting aside a default judgment: If a default judgment is entered against you during your military service, or even 30 days thereafter, you may still have some protection. You may ask the court to reopen the case and to set aside the default judgment. The court will do so if you can show, first, that your application to open the case is being made within 90 days after your discharge from the service; second, that you were harmed or prejudiced by reason of your military service in presenting your side of the case to the court; and third, you have a valid, legal defense to the suit. Even though the plaintiff has been found guilty of false swearing as discussed in previous paragraphs, you must still meet all three of these requirements before your case may be reopened.

Caution: If you hear, either indirectly through a friend or directly through receipt of a summons, that a lawsuit has been filed against you, don't panic. Instead, see your civilian attorney or legal assistance officer. Let him advise you before you take any action.

By acting without such advice you may waive the protection the Relief Act gives you. Getting technical for a minute, your protection against default judgments, as discussed above, applies only when you fail to make "any appearance" in the lawsuit. What acts on your part constitute "any appearance" are too numerous to mention. Furthermore, an act that may not be considered "any appearance" in one court may be in another.

Always get the advice of an attorney. It may be to your advantage for the lawsuit to be tried immediately. But this decision should be made only after an attorney has reviewed the facts of your case.

##### Section B. Stays.

(a) General: As you have seen, the Relief Act gives you some relief from default judgments. That relief you have no matter what the plaintiff has asked the court to do—be it to allow the plaintiff to adopt your child, to grant a divorce, to award damages for injuries, and so forth. Because this relief applies generally to all lawsuits, those sections of the act are referred to as "general relief" provisions. There are still other important "general relief" provisions in the act. Those pertaining to Stays of lawsuits will be discussed next.

A stay is an order of the court stopping or delaying court proceedings in the lawsuit until a later date.

(b) How military service affects stays: At any stage of a lawsuit you, a serviceman, may ask the court to stay the proceedings. This is true whether you are the plaintiff or the defendant. In addition, the court itself may order the proceedings delayed without being asked. If the court is not asked for a postponement by the person in the military service, then it is not required by the act to grant one. On the other hand, when a stay is requested by a serviceman, the act requires the court to grant it unless, in the opinion of the court, his ability to prosecute or defend the lawsuit is not materially affected by reason of his military service.

When you ask for a stay initially, you need only to show the court that you are in the service. If the other party to the lawsuit does not want it delayed, he must prove to the court that your military service does not materially affect your ability to prosecute or defend. You have no automatic right to a stay. The judge of the court will decide whether you should have one. If he does grant one, under the act, he may order it for as long as your military service plus 3 months.

Requesting a stay may be any appearance for the purposes of a default judgment mentioned above.

##### Section C. Statutes of limitations.

In most instances, a person who has a right to bring a lawsuit in any court or a proceeding before any Government administrative board or agency must do so within a certain time limit. The laws and regulations setting this time limit are known as statutes of limitations. These statutes start running from the instant the suit or proceeding could first have been filed. A statute of limitation is said to have run when the time limit for filing has passed.

Under the general relief provisions of the Civil Relief Act, these statutes stop running while you are in the military service. In order to determine whether a particular statute of limitation has run, exclude the period of time that you are in the military service.

For example, someone damages your car in Virginia on January 2, 1961. You enter the service on February 1, 1961, and



remain in the service until January 31, 1963. Suppose Virginia's statute of limitation requires suit for damages to be filed with the proper court within 6 years from the date of the accident. Under the Civil Relief Act, the 2 years you are in the military service are not counted in the 6 years you have to file suit. Thus, you have until January 1969 to file suit.

Suppose in the above that you had damaged someone else's car. In this instance, the other party would also have until January 1969 to bring suit against you.

In both of the above examples, the accident occurred before you entered the service. Nevertheless, the same results would be reached if it had occurred after you had entered the service.

**PART III: SPECIFIC RELIEF PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR LAWSUITS AND SITUATIONS**

**Section A. Interest in excess of 6 percent per year.**

Let us assume that you entered into an obligation which requires you to pay more than 6 percent per year. Afterward you enter the military service. Under the Relief Act you may start paying, if you like, only 6 percent. However, you are advised to tell your creditors what you are going to do and cite the Relief Act as your authority. If the person whom you owe objects, he must ask the proper court to require you to pay more than 6 percent per year. However, before the court can do so, the party that you owe must show that your ability to pay interest in excess of 6 percent is not materially affected by reason of your military service."

As used in the Relief Act, interest include service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any charges—except bona fide insurance—in respect of such obligations.

Caution: This relief applies only to obligations made before you entered military service, not to those made while in the service.

**Section B. Installment contracts, mortgages, trust deeds, and so forth.**

While a civilian, you entered into contracts to buy a home, a refrigerator, wristwatch, automobile, or perhaps even a horse. You paid so much down and agreed to pay the remainder in monthly installments. Under each contract, you agreed, for all practical purposes, that if you failed to make the payments on the dates the contracts called for, the seller could take the property back and sell it to the highest bidder.

Furthermore, you may have agreed, for example, that if at the time of the sale you still owed \$1,500 and if the seller were to get only \$1,000, you would still be liable to the seller for the \$500 difference.

With the above contracts in force, you enter the military service, and because of your reduced income, you fail to make payments when due. Does the act provide you with any protection?

Yes, but not to the extent of being unfair to the seller. Remember, we are talking about contracts you made and paid on before you entered the service. Under these circumstances, the seller cannot repossess or foreclose on the

property involved without first getting the permission of a court. If the seller were to take the property and sell it without a court's permission, he could be made to pay a fine and even be sent to jail. Before the court will give its permission, it looks into the reason behind your failure to make payments when due. If satisfied that it is because of your military service, the court will then do what it thinks is fair to you and to the seller. It may, for example, order you to return the property to the seller, and the seller to return to you the amount you have already paid. Or, it may decide to let you keep the property and make smaller payments than called for in your contract.

Caution: This protection does not apply to obligations entered into after you enter military service.

**Section C. Leases and evictions.**

(a) Leases: When you entered military service, you and your dependents were living in a rented house or apartment. You pay rent by the month. The lease still has a few months or even several years to run. You cannot and your dependents do not wish to, remain in the house or apartment. Can you cancel the lease?

Yes, by giving your landlord 30 days' written notice and citing the act as your authority. The 30 days does not necessarily start running from the day notice is given. Rather, it starts running on the day the next monthly rent payment is due. For example, you pay rent on the first of each month. You give notice on the 20th of October. In this case, you owe rent for November. Your lease terminates on the last day of November.

The act has a special notice provision for leases requiring rent to be paid other than monthly. The right to terminate leases under the act includes not only property leased and occupied for dwelling purposes but also property leased and occupied for "professional, business, agricultural, or similar purposes."

Caution: The most common misconception of the act is that it gives you the right to terminate a lease made after you enter the service—it does not. This means that a lease made while you are in service should contain a clause providing for termination on 30 days' written notice if you receive transfer orders.

An example of such a clause, where you are renting from someone, follows:

It is expressly agreed that if the lessee herein should receive official orders relieving him from station at — or retiring or relieving him from active duty in the Army (Navy) (Air Force) or assigning him public quarters, he may terminate this lease upon written notice of his intention so to do, and such termination shall become effective 30 days after the date of the service of the notice upon the lessor, and if the date of such termination shall fall between days on which rent becomes due, there shall accrue on the first day of the rental period in which such termination shall take effect a proportionate part only of the rent which would be due but for such termination.

Where you are renting to someone, consider the following:

It is expressly agreed that if the lessor herein should receive official orders returning him to station at — or retiring or relieving

him from active duty in the Army (Navy) (Air Force) he may terminate this lease upon written notice of his intention so to do, and such termination shall become effective 30 days after the date of the service of the notice upon the lessee, and if the date of such termination should fall between days on which rent becomes due, there shall accrue on the first day of the rental period in which such termination shall take effect a proportionate part only of the rent which would be due but for such termination.

(b) Evictions: Your dependents—wife, children, parents, and so forth—are living in a house or apartment for which the rent is \$80 or less per month. The rent is not paid. Can they be evicted?

Yes, but only after a court has given permission. This is so whether your dependents began living there before or after you entered military service. If the landlord evicts them without first securing a court's permission, he could be fined, placed in jail, or both.

Once the landlord asks a court's permission to evict your dependents, the court first decides whether or not non-payment of rent is due to your military service. If the court decides it is not, then the court may order your dependents evicted.

On the other hand, if failure to pay is attributed to your military service, the court will make the landlord wait for not longer than 3 months before they may be evicted. The idea is to provide a reasonable time during which another place for your dependents to live can be found. However, the payment of all rents due is not thereby excused.

The landlord is also prohibited by the act from holding your household goods as security for unpaid rent, unless permitted by the court.

**PART IV: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**Section A. Insurance.**

You are the owner of a commercial insurance policy insuring your life. On entering military service, you are no longer able to pay the premiums.

If you wish to keep the policy current, you may, under the act, request the Veterans' Administration to guarantee payment of the premiums. The maximum amount of life insurance on which payment of premiums will be guaranteed is \$10,000. That amount may be in one or more policies.

Upon separation from military service, you have 2 years in which to pay all premiums and interest due.

**Section B. Storage liens.**

Suppose either before or during your military service, you place your "household goods, furniture, or personal effects" in storage. You fail to pay the storage charges when due.

Under these circumstances, the storage company cannot sell your property to cover its charges without a court order. If your failure to pay is due to your military service, the court may stay the proceedings or enter a judgment that the court thinks is fair to both parties.

**Section C. Public lands, mining claims, and homestead entries.**

Special provisions of the act relate to mining, homestead and other claims on public lands. These claims will not be



lost through absence resulting from your military service if you follow the provisions of the act.

**PART V. TAXES (AND MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION)**

**Section A. General.**

The act exempts your service pay and personal property from taxation by States in which you may be stationed other than your home or domiciliary State and also provides that the payment of income tax may be deferred for up to 6 months after discharge if your ability to pay the tax is materially impaired by reason of your service.

**Section B. Residence against domicile.**

(a) General: Before you can determine what taxes are properly assessable to you and your dependents, you must understand the distinction between the terms "residence" and "domicile" and the protection afforded by the act.

Under this act, the sole right to tax your military pay and your personal property remains with your State of domicile when you are absent therefrom in compliance with military or naval orders.

(b) Residence: Residence is generally defined as a "factual place of abode" at a particular time. However, a great deal of confusion exists in defining this term because various State laws define the words "residence" or "resident," differently. The definition of "resident" in the tax laws of the various States differ from one another. Whenever a word is specifically defined in a particular law, that definition is, of course, controlling.

(c) Domicile: Domicile may be defined in legal terms as "that place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment and to which, whenever he is absent therefrom, he has the intention of returning."

To understand the problem of domicile, you must first understand that there are three kinds; namely, first, domicile of origin or birth, second, domicile by operation of law; third, domicile of choice. It is legally impossible not to have a domicile, and an old domicile is not lost until a new one is acquired.

Domicile of origin is the domicile automatically acquired by every child at birth and is identical with the domicile of the parents. The actual place of birth does not determine domicile of origin. For example, a child born to U.S. citizen parents while in the service stationed in Virginia does not necessarily become a domiciliary of Virginia. If, at that time, the father was domiciled in Colorado, the child, also becomes a domiciliary of Colorado.

Like domicile of origin, domicile by operation of law exists independent of the subject's intention and actual residence. For example, a woman upon marriage generally loses her own domicile and, by operation of law, acquires that of her husband, regardless of her actual residence or intention.

Domicile of choice is the place which a person has voluntarily elected and chosen for himself to replace his previous domicile. To change your domicile there must be a simultaneous concurrence of these elements:

First, actual residence—bodily presence—in the new locality; second, an

intention to remain there permanently or indefinitely; and third, an intent to abandon the old domicile.

Once the above elements have occurred simultaneously you have changed your domicile. However, proving the requisite intent, particularly if the change of domicile gives you a tax advantage, may be difficult. In this event, your word, though considered, will not necessarily satisfy taxing authorities. They may demand, and properly so, evidence of some overt acts on your part indicative of the requisite intent. In short, your actions speak louder than your words. Some of the clearest indications that you consider a State to be your domicile is by registering to vote and voting, licensing your motor vehicle, and paying income and personal property taxes, if any. Caution: Do not register to vote or vote in any election in a State that is not your State of domicile unless you intend to abandon your old domicile and establish that State as your new domicile.

Service personnel are tempted from time to time to change their domicile in order to avoid the income tax of a particular State. Before doing so, you should remember that domicile not only exerts its influence in determining your liability for income and personal property taxes, but in other very important areas as well. The following is illustrative of these areas:

First, liability for State inheritance taxes; second, where your will would be probated; and who may act as executor thereof and as testamentary guardian of your minor children; third, the right to vote; fourth, bonuses for wartime service; fifth, the right to hold public office; sixth, the right to homestead, veterans claims, or tax exemptions; seventh, whether you or your children may attend a State college without paying higher fees required of nondomiciliary residents; eighth, where you may obtain a divorce.

In short, before attempting to change your domicile, take a good long look at the overall picture.

**Section C. Income taxes.**

As previously stated, the act, a Federal law, exempts your military pay from all State income taxes except those imposed by the State of your domicile while absent therefrom in compliance with military orders. Therefore, unless your present duty station is located in the State of your domicile, your military pay cannot be taxed by the State where stationed even though their laws provide otherwise.

The act does not exempt nonmilitary income derived from sources within a State where you may be serving. They can and do, for example, require you to pay an income tax on salaries from civilian employment therein, rents from real property located therein, and profits from the sale of such property, even though your domicile is elsewhere. Ordinarily you will file a resident income-tax return to your home State on all of your income and a nonresident return to the State where serving on nonmilitary income earned in that State. This could mean that you may pay taxes on your nonmilitary income to both your

home State and the State where serving. Tax credits may reduce the overall tax burden, however.

Furthermore, the act does not exempt any civilian member of your household from taxes by the State in which he or she is temporarily residing. For example, if you are domiciled in Florida, ordered to duty in Virginia, and accompanied by your wife—civilian—who obtains employment there, your wife is liable to Virginia for income tax on her salary from Virginia employment. See your legal assistance officer or income tax adviser for rules governing apportionment.

Any tax on income—Federal, State, or local—may be deferred for a period extending not more than 6 months after separation from active service, without interest or penalty, if your ability to pay the income tax is materially impaired by reason of such service. You should make written request upon the taxing authorities for such deferment. Note that this does not excuse you from filing a return unless your home State law specifically exempts you from filing.

**Section D. Personal property taxes.**

As the "tax day" varies from state to state, your personal property could be present for tax purposes in several taxing jurisdictions the same year. To protect you, the Act prohibits any state except that of your domicile from taxing your personal property.

It is emphasized that the Relief Act does not relieve your wife from paying the tax to the State where residing on her personal property. It is often difficult to determine whether certain personal property belongs to you or your wife.

**Section E. Real property taxes.**

Real property—such as a house—is subject to local taxes. The Act gives you no exemption from this tax.

**Section F. Motor vehicle registration.**

The act allows you to retain your home State registration on your motor vehicle as long as you have paid the license fee or excise required by your home State. The vehicle title should be in your name alone as the Act exempts only you.

**PART VI: CONCLUSION**

The specific nature of all of the relief available to you under the Act is a matter about which you should consult an attorney. The Act is designed to deal fairly with you and your creditors. While relief is very often available to you, you are expected and required to show good faith by doing what you can to discharge your obligations.

**Aid to Our Senior Citizens**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. WILLARD S. CURTIN**

**OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, September 25, 1961**

Mr. CURTIN. Mr. Speaker, why not let our senior citizens earn more? I feel very strongly that the amount that our senior citizens who receive social security



benefits should be entitled to earn, without endangering their benefits, should be increased to \$2,400 per year, at least.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the *Record* I desire to include an excellent editorial on this subject which appeared in the issue of September 2, 1961, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, as follows:

WHY NOT LET THE ELDERLY EARN ALL THEY CAN?

(By Bruce Bliven)

A controversial feature of the social security law is the one that restricts the earnings of the beneficiaries between the ages of 65 and 72. Congress seems to have an uneasy conscience about this matter; repeatedly, since the law was first passed in 1935, the regulation has been liberalized. According to the most recent change, the beneficiary must give up only \$1 for each \$2 that he earns between \$1,200 and \$1,500, and \$1 for each \$1 earned above \$1,500.

A good many people feel that the restriction on earnings ought to be abolished entirely, and numerous bills have been introduced to bring this about. Among the arguments in favor of such action are these:

1. Elderly people need the money. More than one-third of all Americans beyond 65 have no income except social security payments. A study made in Milwaukee, Wis., showed that the average retired couple was receiving a total of \$110 a month at a time when the cost of living for two persons was reckoned at \$186.

2. This law discriminates against those who must work for their living. You may receive unlimited amounts as dividends, interests, pensions, annuities, or rentals, without having your social security affected.

3. Conditions have completely changed since the law was passed in 1935, when the great depression was severe. It was intended to force people out of the labor market. Today, in view of our grim contest with Soviet Russia, we need every bit of productive power this Nation possesses.

4. Health experts are unanimous in saying that elderly people ought to do at least some work to preserve their physical and mental vigor.

5. We now have the anomalous situation where the Government is making a big propaganda drive to persuade industry to hire and retain older workers, and then punishes these workers for accepting employment.

That repeal of this limitation would be overwhelmingly popular with the country there is little doubt. However, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has in the recent past opposed abolition of the restriction. Its arguments are these:

1. It would be expensive. The number of persons receiving benefits would be increased by about 1,400,000; the immediate cost would be \$2 billion a year; and the long-range cost would require an increase of 1 percent in the payroll tax.

2. Most of those now receiving social security are not well enough to work for wages.

3. Social security was never intended to be a pension or annuity, but insurance against the hazard of unemployment in old age.

Those who favor abolition of the restrictions reply that the actual cost to the economy as a whole would not be nearly so large as the figure quoted indicates, whatever the effect on the cost structure of the social security system.

Abolition of the restriction would reduce the work of those keeping the records, who now alter thousands of monthly checks in accordance with the changing pattern of work.

The Government would obtain a substantial sum in income taxes on the increased

earnings of those now receiving social security.

In many cases people who cannot live on their social security benefits—since the dollar has lost half its purchasing power in the past two decades—are a burden on local relief rolls. Permitted to earn as much as they can, some of these would require less help from community agencies, or none.

Almost every cent of the extra money that would be earned would go into buying consumer goods.

As to the health of elderly people, a report by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare itself, in September 1960, states that only 36 percent of those between 65 and 72 "were unable [because of chronic conditions] to carry on their usual activity or had some limitation in the kind or amount of activity."

While it may be true that social security was not intended as an annuity or pension, it is in fact so regarded today by nearly everybody—including the 1,400,000 who have paid social security taxes in the past and are now prohibited from receiving any benefits.

And finally, some people would argue that if the restriction on earnings is socially undesirable, it should be repealed even though this would at first cost a substantial sum.

### Freshmen Speak Out in Congress of United States

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. EARL WILSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 23, 1961

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to a newspaper article written by Ralph de Toledano. We are all aware of the outstanding crop of freshmen Congressmen, and we of the conservative philosophy, are especially proud of the gentleman from Indiana, Congressman DONALD C. BRUCE. He has grown in stature as few freshmen ever grow. His attacks on the leftwingers, do-gooders, and spenders has been outstanding. He is the type of conservative his constituents of Marion County, Ind., appreciate. More power to DON BRUCE and his conservative program.

The article follows:

FRESHMEN SPEAK OUT IN CONGRESS OF UNITED STATES

(By Ralph de Toledano)

In the House of Representatives, the freshman Congressman is considered the lowliest of creatures. Only in rare cases does he emerge as a public figure in the first months of his tenure. As a result, the new Congressmen tend to band together, as the young Republicans did during the 80th Congress in the "Marching and Chowder Society," later headed by Richard Nixon.

Now 14 Republicans, newly elected to the House, have pooled their intellectual resources to state a philosophy and a program. Since everything must have a title these days, they have called their efforts Operation Survival and then taken to the floor to speak their pieces. Last week, the operation was launched by Representative DONALD C. BRUCE, an energetic and dedicated Hoosier. What he had to say reflected no partisan bitterness. In fact, his statesmanlike ap-

proach was more than a little refreshing and what he had to say was, in effect, a manifesto of enlightened conservatism.

"We believe," DON BRUCE said, "that though conditions change and circumstances vary, there are valid truths that remain unchangeable. We believe that these truths are as applicable today as they have been throughout history." This, in his mind, does not negate the concept of progress. The only true hope for progress lies in the strengthening of our free society of constitutional Government with its preservation of the delicate balance between the legislative, judicial and executive branches of Government.

Reiterating the classic American formulation that "all men are endowed by their Creator" with the inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," BRUCE rejected the welfare state ideal "which holds that government can be the grantor of rights or the guarantor of individual happiness. It is the function of government to protect the inherent rights of individual man" by restraining those who would infringe upon the natural rights of any man—be the aggressor individual, corporate, or a group of individuals merely associated in a common action.

Unlike many who hold more liberal views, Representative BRUCE sees no place in this country for the Marxist theory of the class struggle or any other form of Socialist dogma. "We agree with Lincoln," BRUCE said, "that if there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never entrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

As a consequence, apprehension is expressed at the fantastic growth of Federal control over the lives of our citizens . . . we observe that the Federal Government is rapidly ceasing to be the servant of the people and is rapidly becoming its master. . . witness the perversion of words, where liberty becomes license, where collectivism is disguised as progress, where subsidies are substituted for initiative, where dependency replaces responsibility.

The BRUCE manifesto really comes to grips with a question worrying many Americans by its direct attack on those who regiment life in this country. In blunt language BRUCE charged:

"The tentacles of the social planners, who possibly out of the finest motives but lacking in the understanding of liberty and the lessons of history, attempt to impose their ideas of what is good for their fellow man upon their brethren, thereby falsely assuming that he is helping us to move ahead into a glorious tomorrow."

With equal bluntness, DON BRUCE, of Indiana—a State known for its sense of independence—warned that the freshmen Congressmen of "Operation Survival" had no intention of offering "material benefits as a largesse of government. We know that we can give nothing in a material way that we do not first take from the people. We have dedicated ourselves in an attempt to restore a balance in government, a withdrawal of Federal control from the multiple intrusions into the lives of the people, a pledge to fiscal integrity, moral responsibility, and sound progress based upon constitutional liberty."

I quote from this manifesto at such length because, given the nature of Washington, it caused little stir in the House of Representatives. Yet it is one that should be read with care, both by those who agree and those who disagree. Its language may not have the mellifluous flow of Churchill's periods, but its sincerity gives it eloquence of its own.

The speeches by the freshmen that followed the BRUCE manifesto and spelled out



its propositions in detail had the same seriousness. Reading them, it struck me that the compilation was well worth saving, that it should be distributed in printed form by one of the less partisan foundations, and perhaps that the mimeographed sheets I held in my hand might be a historic document.

This last point may sound like an exaggeration. But there are far too few efforts by our legislators to rise above the battle over this bill or that measure and to state a few basic principles. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is seldom a source for this kind of serious appraisal. Last week, however, it became a vehicle for what may be referred to in the future as a milestone in American political action.

### Television: A Children's Hour

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

**Mr. McDOWELL.** Mr. Speaker, children have been the forgotten citizens of our country when it comes to television programs.

Now Newton N. Minow, FCC Chairman, and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy have come forward with a brilliant solution to the establishment of programs which will challenge and enrich the lives and the minds of all children.

There is, indeed, a whole new ferment in the field of television which will lead to better programs on the commercial networks.

I include herewith articles from the New York Times, and the Christian Science Monitor, on these matters:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 23, 1961]

#### TV: A CHILDREN'S HOUR

(By Jack Gould)

Parents who for years have been dismayed over the caliber of television in the hectic presupper period from 5 to 6 o'clock, will be inclined to give a cheer this morning for two Washington fathers.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Newton N. Minow, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be excused from all but the annual meeting of their Parent-Teacher Associations if they succeed in persuading the networks to cooperate in the presentation of a civilized children's hour.

The suggestion, announced by Mr. Minow in his second spectacular before a group of TV executives, is both overdue and timely; the child viewer always has received short shrift in TV's executive chambers, especially in light of his role in inducing adults to buy a TV set in the first place.

The American Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. swallowed confidently after Mr. Minow's speech, but the idea of rotating responsibility for the hour did have the appeal of making the burden of appeasement only one-third as bad as it might have been.

If the TV industry winced over the eagerness of the Department of Justice to be a mother's helper in smoothing out any legal barriers to a qualitative children's hour, it has only itself to blame. At the moment the younger generation's sole network pro-

gram after school and before dinner is Dick Clark's "Bandstand," a session appealing to the substantial purchasing power of teenagers rather than to younger children, of whom Mr. Kennedy has seven and Mr. Minow two.

At the moment the children's hour falls in the domain of the individual stations associated with the networks, some of which offer cartoons while others present movies and TV reruns that capture the child and adult viewer on a single commercial hook.

The networks understandably regretted that Mr. Minow did not put a little more Federal emphasis on the children's shows that they do offer. On weekday mornings there is the fine "Captain Kangaroo," which now may find itself in a warmer CBS embrace, and there are a number of presentations on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

But the Messrs. Kennedy and Minow obviously do not subscribe to TV's pet theory that children and everyone else must learn to adjust to video's schedules rather than the other way around. The weekday wasteland in the late afternoon has been apparent for years.

Mr. Minow wisely kept on his own side of the regulatory fence and did not try to spell out what should be in the children's hour. The opportunities are so broad that if each network had one policymaking official experienced in the field, which none of the chains do, the job should not be insurmountable. The British Broadcasting Corp., which regards TV for children as an inviolate area of great responsibility, has done the assignment well for years.

But the Department of Justice and the FCC must be patient if they are to be successful child counselors in videoland. One of the TV industry's problems is that children often dislike children's programs, and in fairness they often benefit from some of the adult programming, which should be part of any overall balance sheet on the problem. A companion difficulty, of course, is that so much of TV for grownups poses no difficulties in comprehension for the very young.

The task of holding a child's interest in TV is an especially formidable one because the volume of programs leads to such rapid sophistication. And also there is the age problem; children's TV cannot use the buckshot technique over a broad span of years if it is to hit any one group with maximum effectiveness.

Such problems, however, are not for official Washington to add to its other concerns. It remains for the industry now to show that where children are concerned TV can offer something more than "time wasters," another of Mr. Minow's inventive phrases that cut so unerringly to the core of TV's contemporary problems.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 22, 1961]

#### TV REFOCUS ASKED

(By Josephine Ripley)

WASHINGTON.—It may be the better program campaign of Newton N. Minow, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, or it may be a public yearning for learning.

Whatever it is, the result has been a wide new spectrum of educational programs this fall on both commercial and educational television.

The appeal is to youth. The new programs, some of which will be carried nationwide on the big networks, are provocative, precedent setting, and varied.

There is NBC's "Continental Classroom," a program for teachers and college students featuring a two-semester course on "The Structure and Functions of American Government."

The program will premiere with Secretary of State Dean Rusk as guest, on September

25. It may be taken for college credit at many colleges and universities across the country.

It's a stiff, 5-day-a-week course and the first, of national scope, to depart from non-controversial, scientific material.

#### "COLLEGE OF THE AIR"

It will cover theory, politics, constitutional issues, the presidency, the Supreme Court, Congress, and U.S. foreign policy.

CBS has a new educational program called "College of the Air," which also starts on September 25. The series will open with "The New Biology." It will be a daily, half-hour program carried over some 176 stations.

It is presented by the Learning Resources Institute which represents several national educational organizations. It is taped, and many stations have booked it for an early morning showing, around 6 a.m.

Something distinctly new and different, beamed directly to the young, its ABC's "American Newsstand." This will be a daily, 10-minute news program, 4:50 to 5 p.m. (New York time), Monday through Friday.

It will give emphasis to subjects of particular interest to young people—such as scientific achievements, educational news, the progress of Government programs such as the Peace Corps, and news of the entertainment world.

NBC has a similar program, called "Update," which is a Saturday news roundup for young people, showing at noon.

In addition to the network programs, educational TV stations are offering a wide selection of university-sponsored courses this year, according to the National Educational Association.

#### NEW YORK PARE

For New Yorkers, for instance, there are two New York University-sponsored courses: "The Literature of Modern Ireland" and "A History of Modern Russia."

Education will take over in the early evening as well as early morning, according to the National Educational Television and Radio Center schedule for the coming year. Its 52 educational station affiliates will carry outstanding educational programs during prime viewing times three evenings a week.

On Mondays, stations will present documentaries, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's "Prospects of Mankind," and the "Intertel" series, which includes the best documentaries from four countries, the United States, Britain, Canada, and France.

The Wednesday prime-time shows feature "Significant Persons," and Friday's show will be turned over to the arts.

All this—and more, of course—is entirely apart from closed-circuit television beamed directly to the classroom. It is estimated that some 3,500,000 children in some 7,500 elementary and high schools will be instructed by television courses this year.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 22, 1961]

(By Frederick W. Roeverkamp)

NEW YORK.—The second Minow wave for program reform is splashing over the Nation's television industry, which has not quite dried itself from the first one.

This time, Newton M. Minow, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has focused his demands on the specific, and what he evidently considers crucial, area of children's programs.

Instead of the overwhelmingly gray, pallid children's fare now on the screens, Mr. Minow would like to see more programs designed to uplift, inspire, illuminate, and inform.

For a start, "just to get off dead center," he proposes that the three major networks take turns presenting a daily 1-hour afternoon show of the best you can produce for youngsters.



## SEASON OF DECISION

"Your season of decision is at hand," Mr. Minow said in a speech prepared for the luncheon of the Radio and Television Executives Society in New York September 22 which was crowded by high-ranking broadcasting executives. "Use it wisely."

"No other group of men and women in the United States will make decisions which sweep with more penetrating impact upon the American mind. Your decisions will affect more children's hours in America, for good or evil, than the teachers in our schools, and I say with some shame, than many parents in our homes."

One of the first reactions in the industry to Mr. Minow's speech was the observation that while his by now legendary TV wasteland speech last May was a general indictment and challenge, this one was specific and would call for a specific response from the industry.

## INDUSTRY JARRED

The broadcasting business has seen FCC Chairmen come and go. The role of active watchdog over the Nation's airwaves into which Mr. Minow has cast the FCC has not been entirely new on paper and in legal theory. But its sudden emergence into practice has bewildered the industry, which had become accustomed to regard the FCC as little more than a technical supervisor, observers say.

Within the few months of being in office, the energetic young lawyer has stepped into the center spot in broadcasting which for all practical purposes has stood empty until now, it is felt here. The rush for tickets to his luncheon appearance unsurprisingly resembled that of a Broadway "hit."

Mr. Minow's reputed determination to push his reform proposals and the signs that he is enjoying support in some key spots of the Federal Government, including the Justice Department and by implication the White House, have made him undoubtedly the most closely watched figure in broadcasting today.

After paying tribute to "tangible indications of an increasing awareness of your responsibilities," Mr. Minow assessed the quality and impact of present children's TV programs:

At one end of the quality spectrum, he said, there were shows of "some beneficial effects on some children." On the opposition end he saw programs which do children "obvious, documented emotional harm."

## CHALLENGE POSED

While describing the latter as "inexcusable," he centered his concern on the middle of the spectrum, in the "larger areas of children's shows which neither help nor harm, which neither elevate nor debase, which neither lead nor mislead."

These "time-waster shows"—"dull, gray, and insipid, like dishwater . . . just as tasteless . . . just as nourishing . . . do no more than 'hold down and baby-sit,' period."

"To you who decide what to broadcast, I direct my question: Is this enough?" the FCC Chairman added.

"Are you sufficiently harnessing the vast power for good . . . are you providing our children with the unique values of television to educate, to awaken, to enrich their lives?"

Mr. Minow undertook to answer what he described as three major arguments advanced to defend present-day programing.

The first, he said, was that "there are the shows the children want."

He said a survey he had conducted last month among a number of children between 10 and 12 years showed that "99 percent of the respondents preferred candy to spinach, 92 percent preferred the movies to Sunday School, and 79 percent preferred to stay

home and watch the game shows and soap operas on TV rather than go to school."

He said there was nothing wrong with giving children "some candy in the form of television escape" but that it was wrong not to give them "some spinach in the form of enrichment."

He said the "second excuse"—the advice to parents to turn off programs they don't want their children to see or to switch to another channel—was not "a good excuse for the TV station to keep on drugging the public air" and did not leave genuine alternatives. "Switch to what?"

As to the third argument, that broadcasters felt economically "trapped" by being unable to get sponsorship for shows—"I will never concede that improved business and improved children's programing cannot co-exist."

## NOD FROM KENNEDY

Apprehensions, frequently voiced by the TV industry that cooperation among networks for better programing would violate the antitrust laws, should be laid to rest, Mr. Minow said.

He said Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had "authorized" him to say that the Justice Department would give "prompt and sympathetic consideration" to such a plan.

The FCC Chairman repeated his earlier disavowal of any FCC intention to set up censorship.

"This Commission does not believe in censorship, will have nothing to do with censorship, and will refuse to let the cry of censorship smokescreen our mutual efforts to improve broadcasting."

However, if the "will" to use the industry's broadcasting "privilege" is there, he said, "it is more powerful assurance of mature responsibility than anything that Government regulation can ever bring about."

He said he saw no reason why TV should not be a "major cause for juvenile development" by contributing "heavily to teenage responsibility."

### Most American Youth Not Afraid of Swearing an Oath That They Will Not Support Violent Overthrow of U.S. Government

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1961

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I believe that most American students are not afraid of swearing an oath that they do not support violent overthrow of the U.S. Government or organizations designed to accomplish this end. In the New York Tribune of September 8, 1961, a letter from such a young man is printed. I believe that he is more typical of our youth than the vocal minority who do object. Therefore his views should be of interest to the Congress:

Your editorial concerning the student affidavits is a disappointment. As a college freshman who may very well be applying for a student loan in the coming months, I see nothing wrong in stating that I do not believe in a subversive organization, that is, the international Communist conspiracy. A student is not required to take a loan and is therefore not compelled to sign an affidavit against any belief which he may

entertain. If someone receives assistance from the Federal Government, it is to be expected that he will have to fulfill certain requirements. Perhaps when we realize that Federal participation means some Government control, the Federal aid to education enthusiasts will become more realistic.

For the United States to give aid to a Communist would be the ultimate in stupidity.

ROGER J. DALEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

## The Servicemen's Survivor Benefits

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker the benefits accruing survivors of servicemen have been widely changed during the past 6 years. It is important that servicemen know this. It is important that the survivors of servicemen know this.

For instance, the \$10,000 automatic insurance policy on every serviceman is no longer in existence. The servicemen going into service at this time are no longer covered by insurance. Examine your private insurance situation closely.

Instead of the insurance program, a plan of dependency and indemnity compensation has been adopted. This plan is said to provide better protection to a serviceman's dependents than the old insurance plan. But remember you are no longer insured as servicemen were in Korean war and World War II.

The benefits due survivors of servicemen under the present law who are dependent on servicemen are as follows:

## SIX-MONTH DEATH GRATUITY

The new law fixes \$800 as the minimum lump-sum payment in the event of death while a member of the Armed Forces is on active duty, active duty for training or inactive duty training.

The 6-month death gratuity is paid by the Service concerned as soon as possible after the serviceman's death. This goes to a spouse, a child or children, or—if designated—to parents, brothers, or sisters. The amount is computed as follows:

Total monthly pay—including special incentive, hazard, and basic pay but not allowances—times 6 equals death gratuity.

Example: A man in pay grade E-5, with more than 4 and less than 6 years' service, dies on active duty. He is drawing no special incentive or hazard pay. His designated survivor receives six times his monthly basic pay of \$183.30—a total of \$1,099.80.

The new law also provides that the maximum death gratuity shall not be more than \$3,000, regardless of the monthly pay of the deceased.

## DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION

Dependency and indemnity compensation will be paid by the Veterans' Administration, to widows, orphan children,



and dependent parents of those who die as a result of military service.

**Eligibility:** Widows, orphan children, and dependent parents of those who die of service-connected causes, either while in service or after separation, may be eligible for indemnity compensation.

**Application:** Application forms for indemnity compensation will automatically be sent by VA to the survivors, now on the rolls, of servicemen and veterans if it appears they are entitled to the benefit.

Applications filed either with the Veterans' Administration or the Social Security Administration will constitute applications for benefits from both agencies. Documents such as proofs of death, marriage, birth, and dissolution of marriages filed with either agency will be made available to the other agency.

According to marital status and family situation, compensation may be paid in any one, or in any combination, of three ways.

**Compensation for widow:** Payable monthly by Veterans' Administration to a serviceman's widow as long as she remains unmarried. The amount of compensation is related to the pay of the rank held by the serviceman at the time of his death, under the following formula: \$112 plus 12 percent of member's monthly basic pay—rounded to next highest dollar—equals monthly compensation to widow.

**Example:** A man in pay grade E-6, with more than 8 and less than 10 years' service, dies. His monthly basic pay was \$220.30. The compensation paid his widow is \$112 plus \$27—12 percent of his basic pay, rounded to the next highest dollar—a total of \$139 per month.

The minimum payment of this type under the new law is \$122 per month, in the case of the widow of a serviceman who was in pay grade E-1. No maximum limit is set, except by application of the \$122 plus 12 percent formula.

If a widow is left with dependent children under age 18, additional income will be provided by social security benefits. Read about this under "Social security" below.

**Compensation for children:** This may be paid by the Veterans' Administration for the support of a deceased serviceman's children in the event their mother dies or is divorced from the serviceman or if she remarries after his death.

The act provides the following monthly rates of payment in such cases:

For one child, \$70; for two children, \$100; for three children, \$130; each additional child, \$25.

All of these payments are in addition to the benefits for which children under age 18 may be eligible under social security.

Payment of compensation for support of a child normally stops when the child becomes 18, but may be continued to age 21 if the child is in school, or for so long as a child is incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disabilities.

Children over 18 are entitled to indemnity compensation under conditions as follows: Helpless child, where there is

a widow, \$70 monthly; helpless child where there is no widow, \$25 monthly added to the rate payable for a child under 18; child attending school where there is a widow, \$35 monthly, until age 21; child attending school where there is no widow, rate payable for a child under 18, until age 21.

These payments may not be made unless any payments of servicemen's indemnity for the child are surrendered. The election must be signed by the person to whom death compensation payments are being made as legal guardian or custodian of the child, or by the child, if he or she has attained majority.

**Compensation for parents:** The new law increases the amount of income a parent may receive and remain eligible for the new form of compensation from the Veterans' Administration. The amount of compensation a parent or parents may receive is provided on a sliding scale according to other income.

**Example:** A parent whose other income is less than \$750 yearly may receive \$75 compensation each month. If over \$1,750 no compensation is payable.

If the combined other income of both parents is less than \$1,000 a year, they may receive as much as \$100 a month in compensation. When their combined other yearly income is more than \$2,050 and less than \$2,400, they may receive a monthly compensation payment of \$20. If over \$2,400, no compensation is payable and so forth.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Members of the Armed Forces and their dependents will be eligible for the benefits provided by the old-age and survivors insurance program of the social security system on a permanent basis. Service personnel will contribute 3 percent through payroll deductions up to \$4,800 of their pay.

This provision of the new law ends the temporary, partial coverage heretofore extended without cost to service personnel.

Social security will provide a monthly income for a widow with children. Children under age 18. A widow at age 62. Dependent parents. The serviceman himself at age 62.

The amount of social security benefits paid to survivors depends upon the "average monthly wage" earned by the serviceman.

**Example:** A man in pay grade E-5, with more than 6 and less than 8 years' service, dies. He has been making a contribution to social security for only 6 months, before which as a member of the Armed Forces he received the gratuitous coverage that was based on an earning rate of \$160 per month. He is survived by a widow and two children. The widow will receive a monthly payment of \$136 until the older child reaches age 18, when the payment drops to \$108.80. It remains at this level until the younger child is 18, at which time payment stops. Upon reaching the age of 62, the widow will begin to receive payments of \$54.40 per month for the rest of her life if she does not remarry.

The social security benefits for service members and their families are separate from, and in addition to, military

retirement pay or any form of compensation benefits paid by the Veterans' Administration.

A special incentive to make the Armed Forces a career is provided by the new law, which allows social security credit to be counted for time spent in service that is also utilized for length-of-service retired pay. Previously, such time was "dead time" insofar as social security was concerned except for members retired for physical disability receiving pay based upon a percentage of disability.

Social security provides continuing protection, in civilian life as well as during service in the Armed Forces. Suppose, for example, a man enters service at age 20, after having worked under Social Security as a civilian for 2 years. Assume he retires at age 50, on a 30-year retirement. He then takes a civilian job covered by social security and works until he is 62 years old. The old age benefit he draws can be based on both his years in service and his years as a civilian worker, if he desires.

Here's another example: Under Public Law 880, 84th Congress, a former member of the Armed Forces who becomes totally disabled may begin drawing social security disability benefits at any age if he qualifies under the law and if he is not drawing retirement pay or VA compensation because of his disability. Suppose, for instance, a man is separated from active duty after 10 years of service. Six months later he is in an automobile accident which leaves him paralyzed. If he is totally disabled he can begin collecting social security disability benefits.

#### HOW YOUR CONGRESSMAN CAN HELP YOU

After reading this information, you should work always through regular channels. You should contact your Congressman only if regular channels fail, or in case of emergency when time is extremely important, or when information you desire cannot be obtained through regular military channels. Address your correspondence to: Congressman ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 1502 New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

#### NOTE

Public Law 51 of the 82d Congress, states:

No member of the Armed Forces shall be restricted or prevented from communicating directly or indirectly with any Member or Members of Congress concerning any subject unless such communication is in violation of law, or in violation of regulations necessary to the security and safety of the United States.

#### Put General Walker Back to Work

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, many of us have followed with increasing inter-



est the developments in the so-called Walker case. I have read the official report made by Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown, acting inspector general, of certain allegations made by the Overseas Weekly, which occasioned the summary removal of Walker from command of the 24th Division in Europe prior to the time any investigation was made of the truth or falsity of the charges.

This precipitate action was most unusual, and in the light of the report by General Brown appears to have been unjustified. Despite the threat of war and the shortage of able and experienced combat leaders comparable to Walker, he has been benched for 6 months. General Walker should be put back to work.

**GENERAL BROWN FOUND OVERSEAS WEEKLY CHARGES TO BE FALSE**

In at least 10 specific instances General Brown concluded that allegations by Overseas Weekly were false and unfounded.

The Weekly, which caused the investigation claimed that General Walker had set up a probue program for use by his division, and that it was a part of a plan to promote the John Birch Society's ideas, and was in fact a part of the society's program.

General Brown's official conclusion regarding this charge: "That the probue program was not based upon any program of the John Birch Society."

Now one would think that in view of this positive finding, General Walker's critics would shift their attacks. But certain irresponsible critics are still trying to make some mileage out of the Overseas Weekly's allegation which General Brown found to be false and unfounded.

These critics seem to base their attacks upon the false assumption that there is something sinister about being zealous in the fight against the evils of communism. In my book, there is no such thing as being overzealous in the exposure of every facet of the Communist conspiracy. And our troops need this zeal applied to them as much or more than do others.

Instead of criticizing General Walker for his zeal in this regard, he should be praised to the high heavens by every patriotic American.

**GENERAL WALKER, A BRILLIANT MILITARY LEADER**

After all, who in America is better able to lead us and to inspire us in this life-and-death struggle against the Communist menace than is Gen. Edwin A. Walker? He is peculiarly well equipped for that role.

Let these swivel-chaired critics compare their record as Americans and their willingness to fight and die for its survival with that of General Walker.

The general served with great courage and distinction in the following campaigns: Aleutian Islands, Naples-Foggia, Rome, Arno, south France, central Europe, Rhineland, and he was in the hardest and bloodiest fighting that took place in Korea.

He is one of the most decorated officers of his rank in the Army today. Among those decorations have been the

Silver Star, the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Senior Paratrooper Badge, the French Croix de Guerre, the Norwegian Order of St. Olav, and the Order of the British Empire, to mention some of them.

**WHAT ABOUT PROBLUE PROGRAM?**

What, after all, was wrong with the probue program? Except by innuendo no one has dared condemn it. The reason being that it teaches good, old-fashioned American patriotism, and it alerts and educates the troops who are subjected to it to the evil designs of communism.

Mr. Daniel Lowery, senior vice commander of the New York Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and chairman of its Americanism Committee, after studying the probue program, referred to it as being "like a liberty bell, awakening in our soldiers the things that have lain dormant in Americans for too long. It was set up like a well ordered assembly line, to turn out apostles of and for America. It was dynamic Americanism."

Let us examine for a moment one of the findings of General Brown. In his report he makes this conclusion regarding General Walker:

Major General Walker is a sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier, dedicated to the Nation and the Army. He is not only violently anti-Communist, but has been for years, working at it with a passion, studying, lecturing, and reading all literature available on the subject. He is not only convinced that the hour is late but also that it requires drastic and immediate action on everyone's parts in or out of the Army.

Now what is wrong with that? Is General Walker not to be praised rather than censured for his courage, his wisdom, and his initiative in warning his troops of the dangers and objectives of communism, and in instilling patriotism into their hearts and minds? I think so.

**HANSON BALDWIN WRITES ABOUT WALKER FROM EUROPE**

Hanson Baldwin, one of America's leading journalists, recently reported on the Walker case after an exhaustive on-the-ground investigation in Europe.

General Walker—

He wrote—

who had an outstanding combat record in World War II and in Korea, is described by those who know him as a dedicated, sincere, deeply patriotic officer, with fervent and intense anti-Communist beliefs. His superiors agree that the 24th Division under his command was the best, or one of the best, in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin went on to explain:

He was relieved of his command last April and given an oral admonition because of the methods and material used in an intensely anti-Communist and aggressive troop information program he sponsored.

At the direction of the Pentagon, prior plans to transfer General Walker to a corps command in Texas with promotion to lieutenant general were canceled.

Since April, General Walker has been filling a colonel's billet as an assistant operations officer on the staff of Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, commander in chief, U.S. Army, Europe.

**ARMY SHOCKED BY TREATMENT ACCORDED WALKER**  
But the Army has been shocked—

Continued Baldwin in his report from Germany—

First by what it feels is the summary treatment given to a man who is generally regarded as an outstanding leader and soldier.

General Walker at the time of his downfall was a much decorated veteran. He was characterized here as a "soldier's soldier," a division commander who had won the hearts of his men.

When General Walker was relieved from his division, the morale sagged temporarily, and many officers and men were disgruntled.

**WALKER CASE MISHANDLED**

Mr. Speaker, the Walker case has been mishandled in many respects. I have already mentioned the unprecedented summary action, on orders from the Pentagon, which relieved Walker of his command before charges by the disreputable Overseas Weekly were even investigated. In a sense he was convicted before he was tried. Was that any way to treat one of America's most respected and most decorated combat leaders?

Another strange thing happened. An inspector general's report is ordinarily considered privileged, and has been likened to the minutes of a grand jury; if it leads to a court-martial, the material adduced in the report may be presented as testimony under oath in court. But not so in the Walker case.

No court-martial was ordered. There was only a mild admonition, given orally by General Clarke. Yet, we witness this apparently unprecedented release of the report, even before it had ever been seen by General Walker. And it was done without according General Walker the privilege of being present and at the same time giving his side or his version of the findings that were represented by Mr. McNamara as being critical of General Walker and his conduct.

**CRITICISMS OF WALKER RELATE ONLY TO MINOR MATTERS**

As I have said, I have read the Brown report. I have studied it. And I have found nothing in it against General Walker that contains any substance. Much of the criticism by Overseas Weekly regarding references to prominent Americans were denied or explained in a way that made them sound quite different from the Weekly's version. Based upon hearsay, the alleged utterances were in the main either blown up or taken out of context from speeches made by General Walker, while not in uniform, to Americans stationed in Europe. The record reveals that there were many contradictions by witnesses who tried to remember what was said weeks or months beforehand.

**GENERAL WALKER DID NOT TAKE FIFTH AMENDMENT**

General Walker's critics have tried to make it appear to the public that during General Brown's investigation Walker took the Army's fifth amendment—that is, refused to answer some question because it might incriminate him. Such a claim is extremely unfair and very misleading.

This relates to article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The fact



that an officer who avails himself of that provision does not necessarily mean that he is afraid of self-incrimination. And I am certain that was not the case in this instance. Article 31 includes rights regarding being "material to the issue" and also whether the officer being questioned considers the question degrading.

Knowing General Walker as I do, I feel certain he had good reasons for not answering, if as contended he declined to answer one of the thousands of questions propounded during the monthlong inquiry. The public was not told what the question was and the public has not been permitted to know why it was not answered.

#### ANY INFRACTIONS WERE OF MINOR IMPORTANCE

At the most, according to the Brown report, General Walker may have been guilty of some technical infractions of Army regulations in one or two instances. Show me a commanding general of any division who has never made a few technical errors in violation of voluminous regulations and I will show you a most remarkable man.

The report referred to a column attributed to General Walker in the division's newspaper last October, in which troops were urged to vote, and the column went on to suggest that a voting index of Members of Congress, prepared by the Americans for Constitutional Action, was available if any were interested in seeing it.

From a technical standpoint, that suggestion may not have been in conformity with Army regulations. But in any event it was done in a spirit of helpfulness. Walker did not advocate the election or the defeat of any candidate. No candidate's name was mentioned and no political party was mentioned. It was obviously a part of the general's purpose—a most commendable one—to arouse the troops to inform themselves and take part in American elections. There was certainly nothing sinister or mischievous about this. It was done aboveboard, in the best of faith, prompted by an admittedly laudible motive.

Perhaps an admonishment was in order. I do not know. But Walker was admonished, and in my opinion that should have been the last of that because it deals with a relatively insignificant matter.

In treating these side issues, all of relatively minor importance, let us keep our minds on General Walker's real mission in Europe. Does any one question his success in building up the spirit, the morale, and the battle-readiness of the 24th Division? Let us not be diverted from this magnificent performance. Let us not throw the baby out with the wash.

#### OVERSEAS WEEKLY SHOULD BE BANNED

Mr. Speaker, the case against General Walker should be viewed and appraised in the background of the Overseas Weekly—that discredited and salacious tabloid which spearheaded the attack against General Walker.

That paper has been under fire for years by Army officials. On July 28, 1953 Lt. Gen. Charles Bolte, commanding general of the Army in Europe, banned the Overseas Weekly from the news-

stands of the Army's newspaper Stars and Stripes.

The Bolte action was reversed, but only after Mrs. Marion von Ropach, its publisher, promised to clean it up.

It is too bad that this scandal sheet has not been permanently banned from all newsstands of our military bases in Europe. It should have been outlawed long ago.

There is ample authority for banning it. A guidance sheet sent to local commanders in 1957 says:

Materials which are morally acceptable for sale and circulation are those which generally create a favorable climate, encourage a realization of moral, spiritual, and religious values; tend generally toward favorable treatment of marriage, a strong home life, patriotism, decency, honesty, integrity, and other virtues essential to the well-being of individuals and the Nation.

I cannot believe that anyone who has seen very many issues of the Overseas Weekly will seriously contend that it measures up to the criteria contained in that guidance sheet.

Termed the "Oversexed Weekly," this tabloid features sex, crime, prostitution, debauchery, and in the past has carried nearly nude photographs on its front pages with regularity. This scandal sheet circulates among some 50,000 servicemen in Europe.

Hanson Baldwin referred to the Weekly as follows:

Recent surveys by the Army of many issues of the Overseas Weekly resulted in the classification of about 150 columns of news as unsavory courts-martial, 46 individual stories as featuring ridicule of military leadership, 22 on the anti-officer, pro-enlisted-man theme, and a total of more than 200 stories dealing with prostitution, rape, or other violence, some of them adjudged to be excessively descriptive or lurid.

Most, but not all of the many senior officers this correspondent has talked to, agree with Secretary McNamara's description of the paper . . . as "personally repulsive."

It was only after General Walker, for obviously good reasons, barred one Siegfried Naujocks, a writer for Overseas Weekly, from barracks of the 24th Division at Augsburg and around Munich, that the false charges were brought against General Walker.

A recent development further exposes the editorial policies of that paper. A book just published by the editor of the Weekly, John Dornberg, called "Schizophrenic Germany," is most insulting and uncomplimentary to the present anti-Communist Government of West Germany and to the German people. It describes the split soul of the Germans, and alleges that they have not recovered from their Nazi and anti-Semitic past.

A review of that book in a German-language newspaper, a copy of which I have in my possession, says of it:

The purpose is to discredit the German people as well as the Federal Republic; this can even be gleaned from the text of the advertisement of Dornberg's book. It is ponderously headed "Will There Be a Fourth Reich in Germany?"; in addition, the ad is heavily embellished with swastikas.

In referring to the Walker case, precipitated by the charges made by Overseas Weekly, the review of Dornberg's book in the German newspaper contains this:

For the German public, the affair is not without interest, for Dornberg's anti-German book sheds light on the attack launched by him in Overseas Weekly against the anti-Communist American General Walker; and the attack against Walker presents us with clues as to what Dornberg may have had in mind when he manufactured his book, (the tenor of) which is directed against the anti-Communist Bonn Government.

Mr. Speaker, I have recited many reasons which I believe to be valid why the Overseas Weekly should be banned from our military bases in Europe.

In addition, the Department of Defense should look into the propriety of a contract which I understand is now in force between Overseas Weekly and Stars and Stripes, whereby the latter distributes the Weekly at a reported consideration in excess of \$100,000 annually.

While the Stars and Stripes is not an official Government publication, it does have an American colonel at its head, I understand. He is in uniform and I assume receives the same salary and other benefits as other military officers receive.

There is every reason in the world why the Department of Defense should launch an investigation of Overseas Weekly, if indeed any investigation is needed. And immediate steps should be taken to bring about the cancellation of the contract I have just referred to, and the Weekly should be banned from our military newsstands.

We owe that much to the Bonn Government, and above all we owe it to the thousands of young American troops who are subjected to its unsavory contents.

#### GENERAL WALKER SHOULD BE PROMOTED AND REASSIGNED

Mr. Speaker, it is my earnest hope that the present administration will reconsider its treatment of General Walker. With war clouds hovering about us, combat leaders such as Walker are hard to come by. This is no time to equivocate over relatively minor things. This is a time to get deadly serious about our future and the future of the free world.

General Walker has been admonished. That is water over the dam. Now let us look to the future. He should be promptly promoted to the grade of lieutenant general and given an assignment in keeping with his proven talents as one of America's most eminent combat leaders. Such an action would do much toward restoring faith in our purpose and faith in a system that, when the chips are down, rewards those who deserve it.

#### Babson Discusses How To Get Industries to Your City

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1961

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I



include an interesting article which appeared in the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune, of Lawrence, Mass., on September 21, 1961:

**BABSON DISCUSSES HOW TO GET INDUSTRIES TO YOUR CITY**

(By Roger W. Babson)

**BABSON PARK.**—The treasurer of a large Massachusetts saving banks told me yesterday that his new deposits are running over \$20,000 a day. I asked him how he invested that much and he replied: "I send it all to Mississippi." This means that the people of this New England city, instead of having their savings invested in New England, are sending them down South to be invested. Individuals in New England are sending their savings to New York City for investment in the stock market. Therefore, most New England cities are starving for capital with which to start new factories and give employment to their own people. This largely explains the troubles of New England cities today. Furthermore, this same situation explains unemployment conditions in other cities of the North.

**SIX FASTEST GROWING STATES**

In a previous column this summer I mentioned six Southern States which have special laws to encourage industry. I briefly explained that these laws permit city bonds to be issued to build factories, just as most States float bonds to build highways. So many inquiries have come to me asking details of these revenue bond laws, that I am devoting this week's column to the subject. I take as an illustration the city of Tupelo, Miss. This city is getting not only its capital largely from New England, but also some of our best young men. One of the ablest men in Tupelo is Frank Dodge, who came from the little town of New Boston, N.H.

The first step which a northern city must take, in this connection, is to have the State pass a law whereby a city may issue these revenue bonds to build factories as well as to build toll roads. Thus far, when a northern city has gone to its legislature for such an amendment, the bond dealers have killed the proposed amendment. They have been assisted by the conservative municipal bondholders of their community. These bondholders have selfishly thought only of themselves and have disregarded the welfare of their community.

**HOW THE PLAN WORKS**

Let us assume that an established company with good credit is willing to build a factory in your community costing \$500,000, provided the city will issue industrial revenue bonds in this amount to pay for the cost. The company for which the factory is being built takes a 20-year lease for \$35,000, which includes modernization and interest at very low annual rates. This is possible because the interest is Federal tax exempt and because of other advantages. The cost of \$500,000 includes land, concrete floors and walls, and all normal electrical wiring, plumbing, air conditioning, a sprinkler system, and heating for a building of approximately 125,000 square feet.

The building is owned by the city and gets a 99-year tax exemption from the city, county, and State. The credit of the firm leasing the factory is not encumbered because it is a lease contract. The \$500,000 revenue bond issue provides the full faith and credit of the city voted by the citizens at a special election on the project. These bonds furnish Federal tax exemption to the purchasers because they are issued by a city. The rate of interest will be determined more by the credit of the leasing company than by the credit of the particular municipal issuing the bonds.

**HOW TO SECURE DETAILS**

Readers of this column may write to Mayor James O. Ballard, of Tupelo, Miss., for a copy of the "Bawi" law. States amending their constitutions accordingly should find their unemployment problems largely solved, since the new industries will provide new jobs for people who are willing to do good work at a fair wage. The program thus assures rising employment and a good rate of interest on a federally nontaxable bond, and the municipality receives a fair rental from the property. The bonds are amortized and interest paid during the term of the 20-year lease. So far, I have not known of a default.

**Postal Subsidy**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, recently I attended a meeting of a governmental affairs committee which meets regularly to discuss political policies at the local, State, and National levels. Every member present was a successful businessman in a progressive community.

The discussion that day was on postal rate increases and the subject was discussed rather thoroughly from every angle. Among those taking part in the discussion were representatives from a very large mail order house and two printing concerns whose annual postal bills run into sizable figures.

One thing discussed and one which all here know exists, is the inefficiency within the departments. Possibly some of us here are partly responsible for this inefficiency. Review your district as you sit here and picture the post offices which cannot be justified by any stretch of the imagination other than political. How many postmasters are receiving more salary than the receipts of their offices? I personally know of offices with less than 20 patrons. This morning I learned of one pennypinching conservation who has more than 100 offices in his State which do not pay their own way.

Before raising rates it might be desirable to conduct a mental survey and determine to what extent each of us is responsible for the huge annual postal deficit.

The following resolution adopted by the group attending the meeting to which I referred above, might be well worth considering:

1. The operation of the U.S. Post Office is a big business, and therefore should be run on a businesslike basis in the same manner as any other private industry. The flimsy argument that this is a Government service, and therefore should be permitted to operate at a huge annual deficit is just plain poor economic thinking. Only a very small percentage of Post Office duties should be considered public service.

2. Since the Post Office is a completely monopolized Government operation, this is all the more reason why it should be run in the most efficient and economic manner possible.

3. Instead of a well-run businesslike organization we have a conglomeration of featherbedding civil service regulations; wasteful redtape rules; with extravagant and ridiculous demands by the Postal Employees Association; all of this condoned and accepted by the Government postal authorities.

4. Since the Post Office operation is similar to a large corporation with small plants in many towns and cities, why not operate the Post Office in this usual successful way? Make the local postmaster accountable for an efficiently run organization under his control. Give him all the authority of management to hire, fire, transfer, and assign all work as he sees fit. See that he conducts the business on a reasonable budget consistent with costs, wages, and working conditions comparable to private industry in the same community.

5. In conclusion, we sincerely believe from many observations of our Post Office operation, that with good business practices it could be put on a paying basis, and not only eliminate the annual deficit, but the continual increase in mail rates as well.

**Refreshing News of Youth**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**OF**

**HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the RECORD, and commend to the attention of the membership of the House, an editorial which appeared in the September 7, 1961, edition of the West Allis Star, an excellent weekly newspaper which is published in my district.

The editorial is entitled "Refreshing News of Youth," and I fully agree that the news it contains is both refreshing and welcome. All too often, we read about the difficulties of our young people and about the problem of juvenile delinquency—and too seldom, it seems to me, about the positive, constructive accomplishments of the vast majority of our youth. For this reason, I would like to congratulate the West Allis Star on its fine editorial, and to extend my sincere congratulations to the young people mentioned in it. Their actions should serve as an example and an inspiration to all the young people who are growing up and preparing for the responsibilities of adulthood and mature citizenship.

The editorial follows:

[From the West Allis (Wis.) Star, Sept. 7, 1961]

**REFRESHING NEWS OF YOUTH**

We hear so much of juvenile delinquency; of the increasing rate of crimes committed by the youth of our land and other disturbing reports concerning the difficulties of young people today.

It is therefore particularly refreshing to learn of the accomplishments of a group of West Allis young people who have developed a constructive outlet for their energies and interests.



Larry Klobukowski, a 16-year-old boy who lives at 1321 S. 96th Street, and some of his friends from the Catholic Youth Organization of St. Aloysius congregation have been writing, producing, filming and showing their own movies. They are now working on their sixth production, "A Walk in the Woods."

The young people call their movie company, "Elkay Productions." The films they produce are shown at St. Aloysius' school hall and most of the proceeds are turned over to the gymnasium fund.

It is encouraging to see young people display such imagination, initiative and aggressiveness in entertaining themselves in a constructive way. In addition to the good fun they must have in the process, they gain valuable experience in planning, organizing and cooperation. They certainly derive satisfaction and a sense of creative accomplishment they would not have gotten from watching television or from other prepared recreation.

Another group of West Allis young people recently took part in a national activity that was a credit to the youth of the entire country.

Seven high school age boys and girls from Mount Hope Lutheran Church attended the National Luther League convention held at Miami Beach. There were about 15,000 young people participating in this week-long meeting.

A columnist for the Miami Sun, Paul M. Bruun, devoted his entire space for one day to praise for the young visitors. He wrote, "A finer bunch of boys and girls can't be found anywhere on earth. They have a belief in Almighty God that is wonderful to behold."

"I had actually forgotten that there are youngsters in this Nation with perfect manners and with an attitude toward adults and to their fellow men that is wonderful to behold. . . . "They have renewed my faith in the human race," he added.

Our community can take real pride in all of these youngsters. It is most refreshing to hear of them in a time when the failures of youth capture so much of the headlines of the day.

### Dollar Instability

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1961, I inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a table compiled by the First National City Bank of New York, showing the rates of depreciation during the last decade of the U.S. dollar—2.1 percent—and the currencies of 42 other nations. I had this table printed in the RECORD because I thought it showed graphically the need for taking steps to stabilize our dollar.

Today, I would like to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD additional material, pointing to this need. It is an article by Nate White, entitled "Trend of the Economy: Shoring Up the Dollar" which appeared in the September 19, 1961, issue of the Christian Science Monitor. Because I believe each Member of Congress will find this article of interest, I, under unanimous consent, place it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

[From the Christian Science Monitor,  
Sept. 19, 1961]

#### TREND OF THE ECONOMY: SHORING UP THE DOLLAR

(By Nate White)

BOSTON.—What is at stake in the Vienna meetings of the International Monetary Fund Board of Governors is the future of the international dollar, sometimes called the Eurodollar.

This is the dollar which is as good as gold. The Vienna meetings seem distant to Americans. The world news, seemingly swirling in whirlpools of crisis, has forced Vienna to the shadows. Few people even know or care what the IMF is. Yet in Vienna the present and future stability of the dollar is being determined.

We say that it is in Vienna that this takes place. It is easier to express it that way. Actually the present and the future of the dollar are determined within the United States by the people themselves.

If Americans make their dollar worth more at home it will be worth more to others overseas. It is because Americans have carelessly cheapened their dollar at home that it is now in a continuing crisis overseas. Americans have stolen value from themselves. If they wish to preserve their dollar, both at home and overseas, then they must retain the value which it now has and if possible restore value to it.

Why should it seem to be such a far-off thought? The thought of restoring value to the dollar?

The West Germans restored value to their mark. The French have made the franc an excellent currency. The Italians have put the lira back in the prestige class. The Swiss franc always was there. Even though we disapprove of the Government of Portugal, the escudo is one of the world's finest currencies.

And now the British are hard at work restoring value and prestige to the pound sterling.

It is only the Americans who are still trying to save their dollar by gimmickry instead of by the hard, tough sort of process which restores value. This is why the Vienna meeting is so important to the United States. The dollar is in need of help. It needs this help from overseas, from European central bankers, from the collective thinking and equity of the IMF Board of Governors.

The place to begin with the dollar, of course, is at home. If the Americans tried to restore value to their dollar at home, rebuilding its content of value, they would need less to seek aid overseas.

The IMF was founded to stabilize the pressures on currencies when the winds of speculation or imbalance hit them. But it was not founded to take the place of sound policies at home. It is not supposed to be a substitute for fiscal, monetary and budgetary wisdom.

For 16 years the Americans have generously tried to help the world. They have poured assistance money into Iran, Bolivia, all of Western Europe, other nations of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. They have maintained expensive military establishments overseas. The American foreign-aid program has become a way of life for the United States.

This is a way of life which Americans support because they want to share their economic development with others. But the news indicates they have not always won friends and allies by this process. The United States was the major benefactor of the 25 nations which met at Belgrade 2 weeks ago. Yet these nations did not express either cooperation with nor support of the United States.

Similarly, the United States has encouraged discrimination against its products in Western Europe to assist in the rebuilding

of European industry. Discrimination against dollar goods was removed in Britain and some European countries over a year ago. But dollar goods still face heavy discrimination.

The European Common Market nations, negotiating as one economic power and amassing their tremendous assortment of products from six nations, now oppose the entry into the area of dollar goods with increasing resistance. Euromarket negotiations at GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) have been tough, almost inflexible. American negotiators have not done very well. Furthermore, they use an arithmetical average for the six nations in their tariff negotiations, instead of a weighted average, nation by nation. This device—clever for Euromarket—operates in a discriminating way toward the United States, Britain, and others outside Euromarket.

The brilliance of Euromarket negotiators is not denied. Their sense of justice and equity toward other nations is certainly open to question and especially in the United States which for some 16 years has bent its policies and taxed its citizens in order to help the Euromarket nations restore value in themselves and in their own productivity.

This current aggressive position of Euromarket negotiators is not lost on American businessmen nor politicians. It could produce a protectionist reaction in the United States which would be difficult to control.

The excessive discrimination, deliberately encouraged by the United States in the days of Europe's reconstruction, has become a pattern that Europeans like. They want to begin to day with this discriminatory position and negotiate from there. American pleas for equity at times seem quite futile. Furthermore, the Americans have not been tough in their negotiating procedures.

This lack of toughness comes back to the American people themselves. They are operating a comfort economy. They want leisure time. They want the comforts of home at work. They want recess periods and coffee breaks. They wish to do everything at once—run a major defense system, a foreign-aid system, a space exploration system, improve their schools, their cities, their highways, their parks. But they want to do this at a leisurely pace.

These casual things in modern society, provided they do not destroy a nation's productivity, have their place. But when they destroy a nation's productivity or weaken it, it is time for the entire Nation to realize what is going on.

These processes have weakened the Nation's productivity. Wages in the United States have steadily moved ahead of prices. Thus a new kind of inflation has occurred which has destroyed more content in the value of the dollar than any other process. This is cost inflation.

The United States has not abandoned cost inflation. It pushes upward with cost inflation at every negotiating table. The steel settlement of 1959—after a costly and destructive strike—was cost inflation. The General Motors strike this year is an example of cost inflation. Practically every settlement negotiated these days contains built-in cost inflation.

If one looks at this from only a narrow point of view this kind of cost inflation seems somewhat small and inconsequential—a few cents an hour. But from the steady long-range view of the past 15 years it is the inflation which has destroyed built-in value of the dollar.

This value is not lost if the people of the United States should turn themselves around and make a determined effort to rebuild value into their dollar, even as did the West Germans determine to rebuild it into the mark, and the French into the franc, and the Italians into the lira.



But American administrations do not encourage the people to build value into their dollar. The Federal Government itself is the most inflationary influence in the economy when it operates enormous deficits in time of expansion. The Kennedy administration, as did the Eisenhower administration before it, is pursuing policies which steal value from the dollar.

At the moment the American people are not doing major things to increase their dollar's value. Businesses, it is true, are investing heavily in research and development, in new plant and equipment, in trying to remove obsolescence. They have not received the aid from their Government which they should have had. The idea behind this is to increase productivity. Yet the cost question constantly hits the businessman. He saves money in one spot only to have it eaten away in another by this whole problem of cost-push, the erosion of productivity, the cost of operating a comfort economy.

This is the reason why the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund in Vienna must consider ways to strengthen the fund to handle hurricane pressure on the dollar as well as on other currencies.

The real story is this: The Americans, having failed to stop the erosion of their productivity at home, the gradual weakening of their dollar, must now take their problem overseas. They must as a nation with enormous world commitments make sure that their dollar is shored up overseas to compensate for what they have not had the will to accomplish at home.

One comforting compensating factor in the situation exists. It is the heavy investment overseas by American companies to attempt to meet the competition from the booming European economies. This investment helps balance out the imbalance in the American payments deficits. In the 10-year period, 1949-59, American businesses increased their overseas investments by \$34 billion. At the same time overseas businesses increased their investments in the United States by \$24 billion. The \$10 billion plus on the American side thus has helped counterbalance the deficits the United States has run in its balance of payments. But this overseas investment was achieved by foreign tax credits—amounting to a Federal subsidy—which the Kennedy administration tried this year to end.

And overseas investments, while productive in the long run, do not meet sudden pressures on the dollar in the short run.

Thus the United States faces the necessity at the moment of winning an expanded and strengthened IMF—which would draw expanded strength from West Germany, France, Italy, and other member nations as well as the United States itself—to protect the overseas dollar.

The pooled gold of the Euromarket nations—if pooled—would exceed the gold of the United States. This fact has become a monetary reality. The best currencies in Europe today are the franc, the mark, the Swiss franc, and the lira (if one rules out the escudo as a national currency). If the dollar is to hold its own, no amount of IMF strengthening can do this. Only the American people and their Government can restore value to their dollar. Only the Americans can rebuild the value they have destroyed.

This acute problem of a comfort economy ought to be faced today. The administration ought to present the hard monetary facts to the people. It could begin with the comfort strikes, but go on from there to the whole comfort system. A little austerity today might be good for the United States. And it could prevent serious austerity at some indefinite future date when the dollar calls for help.

## Reemployment Rights and Unemployment Compensation for Servicemen

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, veterans may be entitled to reemployment in a position held prior to their service in the Armed Forces or to a job of like seniority, status, and pay under the following conditions:

First. Have left an other-than-temporary job to enter active service in the Armed Forces, provided that in any service entered into after 24 June 1948, he must have been separated not later than 4 years after entering such service, unless he was involuntarily retained.

Second. Service must be completed satisfactorily.

Third. Be qualified to perform the duties of his former job, unless service-connected disability renders him incapable of performing such duties.

Application must be submitted to former employer within the following time limits:

First. Generally, a veteran must apply to former employer within 90 days after separation from active service, or within 90 days after release from hospitalization which has continued after discharge for not more than a year.

Second. Reservists completing short terms of training duty (less than 90 days) must apply to former employer within 30 days after release from such training duty.

Third. Reservists completing 3 to 6 months' active duty for training must apply to former employer within 60 days after release from such training or release from hospitalization which has continued after active duty for training for not more than 6 months.

Fourth. Enlistees or inductees rejected for military service must apply to former employer within 30 days after rejection.

Veterans failing to obtain proper restoration to their old jobs should contact, first, in case of private employment, the Department of Labor, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. Contact may be made through the nearest State employment office, second, in regard to Federal employment, the nearest office of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, located in most first- and second-class post offices.

### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Veterans with active service subsequent to January 31, 1955, may be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits provided by the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 if the following eligibility requirements are met:

First. At least 90 days of active service (less if discharged for a service-incurred disability).

Second. Separation under conditions other than dishonorable.

Third. Unemployment occurring after discharge.

Fourth. Any other conditions of eligibility prescribed by State of veterans residence.

A veteran is not eligible for unemployment compensation while—

First. Eligible for any other form of Federal or State unemployment compensation payments.

Second. Receiving payments from the Veterans' Administration in connection with education or training under the GI bill or the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Third. During the period following discharge in which eligible for mustering-out pay—30 days if entitled to \$100 mustering-out pay, 60 days if \$200, and 90 days if \$300.

The amount of compensation payable varies and is based on the pay and allowances applicable to a member's military grade at time of discharge. The maximum weekly amounts range from \$26 to \$45 and the maximum periods range from 16 to 30 weeks in a benefit year.

Veterans must comply with the requirements of the State unemployment compensation laws to be eligible for unemployment pay benefits. Application should be made to the nearest local office of the State employment service in the State where the veteran is residing at the time.

## Philadelphia Jewish Settlement

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish Exponent, a leading citywide weekly, paid special tribute to the Germantown Courier, an important paper in my district, because the Courier published during the High Holy Days a feature article in the September 14 issue which refers to the part the Jewish people took during the earliest history of the founding of the Republic. The Courier article relates that there were Jews in Philadelphia before the arrival of William Penn in 1682.

I have included in these remarks the reference published by the Jewish Exponent and the feature article which appeared in the Germantown Courier which recites the part that was played by the early Jewish settlers in the founding of our country:

[From the Jewish Exponent, Sept. 23, 1961]

### A GRACIOUS ACT

It was a gracious act on the part of the Germantown Courier to devote a leading feature article in its issue of September 14 to a review of the part our people have taken in the early history of the founding of the Republic, with special reference to some of the outstanding Jewish personalities of those earlier days. Our esteemed contemporary could not have found a more appropriate occasion than the period of the High Holy Days.

This contribution to better understanding and to the furtherance of friendlier relations



is most acceptable. It shows what can be done, where the spirit is there, to shed light where ignorance is still a source of irritation, if not worse. In expressing our appreciation, we know we are voicing the sentiments of the entire Jewish citizenry.

[From the Germantown Courier, Sept. 14, 1961]

#### BRITISH SHOT DESERTERS FROM THEIR ARMY AT THE GATES OF MIKVE ISRAEL CEMETERY

Certain of our friends and neighbors this week—those who seek God through Judaism—withdraw from their usual pursuits to mark a new year for their people in Rosh Hashana and culminate a period of high holy days with Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement.

Their ancient ceremonies of worship have been held here since the earliest days of Penn's colony. Jews always have entered into the social, political and cultural life of Philadelphia and its environs. Without the aid of Haym Salomon and Israel Israel Washington's army might well have disintegrated through lack of funds for provisions.

It seems fitting and proper that the history of the Hebrew people hereabouts should be presented briefly at this time, serving to remind the Jew himself of the distinguished part he played and to explain to others the background of the Jewish people on the local scene.

For a complete understanding we must go back to A.D. 70 when after a siege by Titus, King Solomon's Temple on Mt. Moriah and the entire city of Jerusalem were destroyed. Many of its inhabitants fled while some remained in the rubble of the ruins. Sixty-five years later, Adrian rebuilt the city but the few Jews who had clung on were no longer permitted to stay there.

This dispersal of the Jews gave rise to one of the most unique situations in the history of mankind; they have retained and fostered their particular culture and language for 19 centuries.

They followed the trade routes away to the points of the compass, even to far Cathay. Then Rabbi Yochanan ben Zaccal persuaded Emperor Vespasian to permit them to establish a center of learning at Jamnia. That place became the seat of a great rabbinical academy wherein Rabbi Akiba ben Joseph was a noted teacher in the 2d century of the Christian era.

Simultaneously, descendants of King David ruled Jewish subjects of Parthia until Babylonian Jewish learning and culture came to an end about A.D. 1040 with the advance of violently fanatical Mohammedan tribes.

Then the focal center shifted to Spain where there was no persecution under the Moors and there occurred a golden age, distinguished by wide advances in philosophy, poetry, and litany.

In Spain Ibn Gebirol, a 12th century poet and philosopher, was the outstanding personage. He was followed by Maimonides who codified the whole gamut of Jewish traditional law into systematic order in the Mishnah Torah and "The Guide to the Perplexed." These are the bases to this day of Orthodox Jewry.

The year 1492 is an important year in that Columbus' discovery of America is associated with it. However, that was the year that Ferdinand and Isabella succeeded in driving the Moors from Spain and what is now Portugal and also when the Spanish Inquisition prevailed upon the Spanish monarchs to expel the Jews. Others had scattered into Europe when they fled after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Next came the advancement of Hassidim which opposed the intellectual domination of Talmudic scholars. This new philosophical attitude was concerned with emotional expression and freedom from some ancient dogmas.

With the discovery of America, German Jews instituted a reform movement which they called enlightenment. The outstanding leader here was Moses Mendelssohn who advocated dropping some of the ancient laws and customs and repudiation of the tenet that a messiah would lead them back to Palestine. This was spread in America by German Jews.

Pursuing a middle course between the orthodox and the reformed groups are the conservatives. Their viewpoint is that Judaism is more than a religion in which much that is traditional is no longer tenable but should find expression in literature and the arts.

Thus we find the Jew as he first appeared here. In a lecture given before members of the YMHA about 1880, a noted scholar, H. P. Rosenbach, mentioned that it was a tradition that there were Jews in Philadelphia before Penn's arrival. There may be some basis for this statement inasmuch as there were almost 2,000 inhabitants of the city when Penn landed in 1682.

It is recorded that in January 1726, a special act was passed by the assembly to permit Arnold Bamberger and others to own lands and engage in trade and commerce.

Twelve years later the proprietaries (Penn's heirs) sold a piece of land to Nathan Levy for a burial plot. By 1747 a congregation, Mikve Israel—"Hope of Israel"—was established but it was many years before their synagogue was effected. It is interesting to note that a Rev. Mordecai Yarnall was instrumental in initiating the congregation. Yarnall was a minister among Friends who had displayed a great interest in the welfare of Jews. Between 1745 and 1775 members of Mikve Israel held their religious ceremonies in a small house in Sterling Alley which ran from Cherry to Race, between Third and Fourth.

The previously mentioned Nathan Levy donated his family plot to Mikve Israel and afterward Michael Gratz was directed to purchase adjoining land. The cemetery still remains at Ninth and Spruce.

The wooden gate which was at this burying ground long bore the marks of British bullets. It was the custom in European armies to execute deserters at the gates of Jewish cemeteries and the British followed that practice here during the Revolutionary War.

The Jews in New York City were staunch Whigs to a man and many of them were forced to flee when the British occupied that city during the Revolution. Probably the most noted was Rabbi Gershom Mendez Israel Seixas, a clergyman of great influence and eloquence. He had served at the Mill Street Synagogue since 1766 having come there from Brazil.

When Mikve Israel had erected its place of worship on September 17, 1784, it was widely known as the Lisbon Synagogue . . . from Portugal originally. Such names as Barrias, Nunes, da Costa, de Lucena, Marache, Henriquez, Seixas, Madeira, Seysius, Sasportes, and Carpelles appear on the list of members in 1784.

Salomon's part in the Revolution needs no retelling. Israel, who had lost all his property in a fire when he lived in Carter's Alley, had a fine credit standing in Europe. He borrowed money and saw Jefferson, Madison, General Lee . . . through financial difficulties. A grand master of the Free Masons in the city he was arrested by the British for his activities in furthering the American cause. He was tried and sentenced to be executed but was saved from death through the intercession of a British Free Mason.

When George Washington was installed President of the United States, Mikve Israel, speaking for all the Jews of Philadelphia and those of New York, Charleston, and Richmond, memorialized in part:

"To the Eternal God who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayer thy precious life

and when, full of years, thou shalt be gathered from the people the righteousness shall go before thee and we shall remember amid our regret that 'the Lord hath put aside the godly for himself,' while thy name and thy virtues shall remain an indelible memorial in our minds."

Washington replied:

"Gentlemen: The liberality of sentiment toward each other which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

"The affection of such people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation; and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. This affectionate expression of your address excites my gratitude and receives my warmest acknowledgment.

"May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me rest upon your congregation.

"G. WASHINGTON."

#### Casimir Pulaski Freedom Fighter

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, October 11, the anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski, will always remind Americans of the part that great Polish patriot played in the struggle for American independence.

Pulaski was always a fighter for freedom. In his native Poland he fought constantly to obtain liberty for the oppressed Polish people. In the year 1771, he made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the King of Poland, which resulted in a sentence of outlawry being passed upon him. He made his escape to France where he met Benjamin Franklin. It was Franklin who persuaded Pulaski to aid the Colonies in their fight for independence.

Pulaski's love of liberty knew no national boundaries. He saw America's fight for liberty as his own. General Washington quickly perceived the Polish patriot's military and personal qualifications and Pulaski quickly achieved the rank of brigadier general in command of a cavalry division. He performed with distinction and bravery at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. He participated in many of the great battles of the Revolutionary War. Eventually, with the consent of Congress he was granted the right to form his famous Pulaski's Legion. In 1779, he commanded both the French and American cavalry at Savannah and in an assault on October 9, he was mortally wounded. He died on the U.S. brig *Wasp* 2 days later.

On this anniversary date of the death of that great Polish patriot it is appropriate that we remember that it is through men like Pulaski that America has absorbed some of the heritage, culture, and aspirations of Poland. It is right that we pause and consider how



much all Polish-Americans have contributed to the economic, cultural, and spiritual growth of America. It is also a propitious time to join with them in their concern for their native land which today is under the yoke of Communist tyranny.

The freedom and justice for which Pulaski fought so valiantly for, nearly 200 years ago, does not exist in his native land. This October 11 is an opportune time for all Americans to reiterate with all Polish-Americans their concern for the Polish people suffering under Communist rule by vowing that they will continue to work for conditions in the world which will allow the Polish people the right to choose the form of government under which they desire to live. Only under these circumstances can we be sure that the Polish people will once again be able to live in peace under the rule of law with all the free nations of the world.

### The Belgrade Conference

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**HON. ROBERT E. COOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1961

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, many of us were disappointed by the recent action of the so-called uncommitted nations at Belgrade. I believe some of our objections to their actions are well illustrated by the following editorial taken from the Record-Courier, Ravenna-Kent, Ohio. I believe the editorial is self-explanatory and should be of great interest to the Members of Congress:

#### OUR FRIENDS PROVE INGRATES

The uncommitted nations whose heads of state and government met in Belgrade last week preferred to call themselves the unaligned nations because, as one explained, they are each committed to its own principles. Among these, apparently, is not gratitude. A better name for them would be the ingrates.

For there was hardly one of the 25 among them which at one time or another had not been put on its feet economically through U.S. aid. And many among them are still recipients of this aid.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, the host nation; President Sukarno, of Indonesia, and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who led the attack on the West, all have been bailed out by American aid. It is said that Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India deflected their all-out desire to support the Communist line, and had the backing of Premier Nu, of Burma; Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Premier of Ceylon; and Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus.

But the statement that came out of the conference was still heavily weighted with Communist-line policies. It called for another Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting which, in the present atmosphere, would be useless; abandonment of military bases around the world, including specifically the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba; universal disarmament as advocated by Khrushchev; and the end of colonialism, without a word about the Soviet empire acquired since World War II. It could not have been slanted more by Khrushchev himself.

### Allied Solidarity?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**HON. JEFFERY COHELAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1961

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, Roscoe Drummond, in a recent article in the Washington Post, has raised the very pointed and important question: "If the worst comes, will Britain and France stand firmly with the United States in defending Western rights in Berlin?"

To answer this question, Mr. Drummond has gone behind the official position of the British and French Governments to an analysis of public opinion in these two countries.

Mr. Drummond's conclusion is both penetrating and disturbing, and it deserves our close consideration:

#### ALLIED SOLIDARITY: BRITISH PUBLIC INDIFFERENT

(By Roscoe Drummond)

LONDON.—If the worst comes, will Britain and France stand firmly with the United States in defending Western rights in Berlin?

To answer this question it is necessary to understand that the official position of the British and French Governments—which are fully committed to defending Berlin—is not reliably, certainly not strongly, supported by either British public opinion or French public opinion.

In the United States, for example, the American people are overwhelmingly behind the Kennedy administration in not yielding an inch of the essential freedoms to be protected.

But here in Britain it is evident that in this matter public opinion is casual, uncertain, and borders on the indifferent. If the policy of the Macmillan government were to be governed wholly by the Gallup polls, it would be a very limp policy indeed.

The state of mind of the French people seems about the same. Were it not for President Charles de Gaulle's rocklike personal stand, there would be no telling what the French attitude toward Berlin would be today. There might well be a rush to the nearest exits.

This does not mean that the Macmillan and De Gaulle governments will not honor their commitment to defend Western rights in West Berlin if they are seriously interfered with. But it does mean:

That they really wish they didn't have the commitment, that in both countries public opinion to a great extent and official opinion to a great extent and official opinion to some extent will favor larger concessions to Mr. K. than we would.

That widespread anti-German sentiment convinces Khrushchev that he has a good opportunity to divide the three Western powers on the assumption that the British and French "won't fight for Berlin" and would in the end leave the United States standing alone.

Here in Europe this is exactly the tactic which Mr. K. is employing day after day to pry Britain and France from the United States and to persuade Washington that the NATO allies are not reliable. Right now most of the Soviet propaganda apparatus is orchestrated to this one tune.

One day the Russian Ambassador in London will give a British "ban the bomb" cleric such a lecture on the danger of Germany's starting another war that he will come away from the interview muttering: "There is no question that their decision (to resume test-

ing) is a very understandable, terrific fear of a rearmament Germany."

Then the next day Khrushchev himself adds the element of threat to the existing quotient of anti-Germanism and gives the two an extra stir for good measure. He puts it out in a statement to a Western correspondent, saying:

"When it comes to a showdown, Britain and France will refuse to join the United States in a war over Berlin for fear of their absolute destruction."

You will recall that a few weeks ago in Washington this was what Soviet Ambassador Menshikov was saying to President Kennedy—that he better not resist anything that Khrushchev wants, because the American people will not fight for Berlin.

Now the Soviets are saying it to the British and the French and the Italians and they have more fertile ground on which to sow their seeds of disunity.

This is particularly visible in Britain. For example, the latest Gallup poll shows that only 5 percent of the American people hold the United States considerably to blame for Russia's resumption of testing while three times that number in Britain feel the United States to be considerably to blame.

On this point the Daily Telegraph, an independent, conservative newspaper comments:

"This is an attitude which it would be extraordinarily difficult to justify on the facts. . . . Any rational and unemotional judgment must discharge those who have conducted American international relations from any sort of provocation which could afford a proper excuse for the flagrant breach of the truce on tests."

But the British popular attitude, as in large part the French, is not rational; it is emotional. They have fought two wars with Germany and the horrors of the Battle of Britain are not readily forgotten. It is fair to say, I think, that if the British people were asked which is the greater long-term peril to world peace—Russia or Germany—the majority would say Germany.

What I am reporting is that, in my judgment, the British and French Governments will stand staunchly with the United States in defending Western rights in West Berlin, but that an uncertain, wavering public opinion will make negotiations with Khrushchev very precarious.

### A Nation That Will Only Talk and Will Not Fight for Its Life Is Already Dead

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. WALTER H. JUDD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1961

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement by Henry J. Taylor, distinguished war correspondent and recently Ambassador to Switzerland:

#### TALK CAN BE DANGEROUS

(By Henry J. Taylor, distinguished war correspondent, and recently Ambassador to Switzerland)

In some of his most ringing speeches, President Kennedy is doing our country a profound disservice.

The President himself and the White House speech-helpers—Schlesinger, Acheson, Bowles, Nitze, Bundy—are all eloquent men. Surely, they are sincere, but they are also



wrong. For they are talking way beyond their willingness or capability to act.

The more eloquent and convincing the words the more the damage when they are not backed up and are then repudiated.

This makes our Nation's official words hollow at best or, at worst, downright false. It was demonstrated in the eloquent warnings to Castro and then to Russia about Laos, which turned out to be humbug and bluff.

Nothing is so costly to our authority in the world and, therefore, to peace. Nothing is so dangerous for the security of the United States.

Russia, not America, will choose whether we are to have war. Russia holds the horrible initiative in this, because Russia would be the aggressor. She will not stay her giant paw just because we prefer not to be stormed or do not want war anywhere on earth. And unless all history from the days of the dinosaurs is reversed, Russia will, in time, storm us unless we recover the key to peace.

That key is our own willingness to fight.

#### UNTHINKABLE CATACTYSM

No one need inform me about the unthinkable cataclysm of war. If I had my way, I would wipe out of my own life every moment of more than 6 years in war.

So may we settle that point, except among morons. But are we right to dwell solely on the horrors when to fear war too much is the surest way to invite it?

We cannot possibly avoid war if we believe like a boxer, dazed and uncomprehending, who flees from the ring (Cuba) as soon as his opponent doubles his fists.

Why, we stood with Washington at Valley Forge and we were born to honor, bright with glory, and the vision, "liberty or death." Are we to make a mockery of this?

Our leaders are lagging. Our public is way ahead of them in sensing we must stand up to the bully. And once again, with that intuitive sense for justice which makes us a great people, the average American is right.

#### WINDY BLUFFERS

Aggressor nations choose their victims among windy bluffers, not among those of sober strength; among the craven, not among those with stout hearts, great productivity and an absolute determination to fight if they are trod upon.

We first must feel this strong determination and stout-heartedness and then make it known by our policies and actions. This feeling—this will—is the factor that counts. This—and only this—will stand guard for us in the perilous years ahead. The words will largely take care of themselves and are relatively unimportant. A brave nation needs no other ornament.

Our vast foreign aid programs are no substitute for this essential. We can live without them but we cannot live without a willingness to fight. We cannot do with dollars what we need to do with guts. In fact, the more we talk exclusively about money, tractors, ransoms, and enlisting America's youth into a peace corps, as if these would give us security, the softer we sound for conquest to the barbarians.

#### HEIRS HEROES

Men died for what we have. We are their heirs. Our heroes fought for this country and unless we are still willing to fight for it—not just talk for it or spend money for it—we will lose it.

"My son, that which I bequeath you, you must own anew if you would keep it," says an epitaph on a Concord graveyard.

Let our faith and our contempt of fear live up to our heritage. It must be no less and it need be no more.

We must banish defeatism. We have only one true choice for the future. We must never be afraid to stake our life and honor

against all the might and fury of the vicious, disciplined and ruthless enemy of the United States.

To do otherwise is like the mole baiting its own trap. But once we act like the Americans we really are, our enemies will respect us too much to risk war against such a nation; for we are the greatest power on the face of the earth.

By not being afraid to fight we will, with that key, open the only door to peace. And if we are afraid to fight, you and I will do nothing but die in the war that need not be.

### Centennial Luncheon of the Real Daughters of the Confederacy

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. FRANK W. BOYKIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 23, 1961

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a résumé of a wonderful luncheon that was given by an Alabama woman, Mrs. Mary McCall Henderson Imes, and the Real Daughters of the Confederacy. How I wish all Alabamians and all of the people everywhere could have been at this wonderful luncheon and heard our wonderful speaker, Mrs. Mary McCall Henderson Imes, make a speech and how I wish I had every word of it, and she told many stories about the long, long ago, but there were so many wonderful, wonderful women from so many States present and when we return next January, I hope we can have another meeting with Mrs. Imes' great group in your dining room and that you, Mr. Speaker, will be there with us. It is such an inspiration to see and be with the wonderful sainted women who are fighting and working and pulling and praying to keep some part of our way of life, and especially in our beloved Southland.

A centennial luncheon was held Thursday, August 17, 1961, in the Speaker's Dining Room of the U.S. Capitol, to pay tribute to Hilary Abner Herbert, Confederate commanding officer of the 8th Alabama Regiment. He fought in 10 major battles and was wounded 6 times; who served after the War Between the States as a Representative in the U.S. Congress for 6 times, and was appointed to the Cabinet post of Secretary of the Navy by President Grover Cleveland. The Honorable FRANK BOYKIN, dean of the Alabama congressional delegation was the speaker for the occasion, which honored the Real Daughters of Confederate veterans.

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN and Representatives of Alabama's delegation attended, including Representatives GEORGE ANDREWS, GEORGE GRANT, ARMISTEAD SELDEN, GEORGE HUDDLESTON, and CARL ELLIOTT.

Mrs. Deward Walker, president general of the Real Daughters Club of America brought greetings. She is from Front Royal, Va. Her father was one of Mosby's Rangers.

Mrs. McCall Henderson Imes, State president of the District of Columbia's 10 chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, presided and later, assisted by Mrs. Walker, placed a wreath in Statuary Hall at the statue of the famed Alabama Confederate general, Joe Wheeler. Mrs. Imes, cousin of former Congressman Ross Collins, and Will

Whittington, of Mississippi, and sister of Col. Charles Campbell McCall, former attorney general of Alabama and general counsel of Public Works Administration, had eight great uncles in the War Between the States, and is founder of the Nation's Capitol UDC Real Daughters Club.

Col. Harmon Moore, U.S. Army, deputy chaplain, military district of Washington, native of Weedowle, Ala., who served in Korea and Alaska, gave the invocation at this 100th year observance.

Other daughters of Confederate veterans present were from many States:

Dr. Ella House Fales, Alabama.  
Mrs. Harry Rascoe Fulton, Alabama.  
Miss Lella Mae Taylor, Alabama.  
Miss Irene Choate, Georgia.  
Miss Mary W. Allen, Louisiana.  
Miss Katherine Bell, Kentucky.  
Miss Melnotte McDonough, Missouri.  
Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mississippi.  
Mrs. Van Wylie, Maryland.  
Miss Estelle Morrison, North Carolina.  
Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, South Carolina.  
Mrs. Winthrop A. Trotter, Tennessee.  
Miss Nancy Lucille Nelson, Tennessee.  
Mrs. William C. Harlee, Texas.  
Miss Camille J. Patterson, Texas.  
Mrs. William Piercy, West Virginia.  
Mrs. Charles W. Cairns, Virginia.  
Mrs. Thomas Cassey, Virginia.  
Miss Mary Embry, Virginia.  
Mrs. C. W. Glidden, Virginia.  
Mrs. Sybil Grant Hellmuth and husband Mr. William F. Hellmuth, Virginia.  
Mrs. Nell Cave McCall, Virginia.  
Mrs. Virginia Armistead Nelson, Virginia.  
Mrs. Floyd B. Mathias, Virginia.  
Mr. W. Dudley Rucker, Realson, and Mrs. Rucker, Virginia.  
Mrs. Joseph E. Via, Virginia.  
Mr. William Marriott Piercy, Virginia.  
Mrs. William H. Chism, Virginia.  
Mrs. Cora E. Settle, Virginia.

### Commies, Radicals Head List of Foes

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1961

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, here follows the fifth of a series of articles about the House Committee on Un-American Activities written by Pulitzer Prize Winner Edward J. Mowery:

WASHINGTON.—One of the cardinal principles in successfully contesting an issue is to know your adversary.

The House Un-American Activities Committee—the primary target of the farflung abolition campaign—knows the caliber of its opposition.

It also knows their common objective:

Destruction of HUAC and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, vitiation or outright repeal of antisubversive legislation, and complete impotency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its fight against traitors.

Committee spokesmen say the major opposition consists of (1) Communists under Kremlin discipline, (2) frontiers, leftists, and pinks, and (3) civil rights zealots traditionally allied with the malcontents.

In the secondary ranks are liberals and a smattering of misguided individuals of unquestioned loyalty.

In addition to the Communist Party, U.S.A., radical groups most active in the campaign are the Emergency Civil Liberties



Committee (ECLC), a cited Communist front, and the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC), seven of whose announced national officials have been identified as Communists before Government bodies.

Other well-known foes of HUAC are the Civil Liberties Union and Americans for Democratic Action.

The ECLC kicked off the "abolition" drive with a New York rally in 1957. The Communist Party took its cue in 1959, and the NCAUAC in 1960.

In its campaign program, the NCAUAC urges adherents to schedule "abolition" speeches, to stage "protest" meetings at HUAC hearings, to distribute available literature (indexed and expanded), to collect a stable of speakers and disseminate 12-inch-long-playing recordings of "Sounds of Protests."

Among its early officials were 3 Communists: William Z. Foster (who left the ACLU board in 1929), Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (bounced in 1940) and Louis F. Budenz, publicity director, who subsequently broke with the Communist Party and rendered yeoman service in fighting subversion.

The ACLU successively fought (1920 and 1923) deportation of alien, left wing anarchists belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), supported Sacco and Vanzetti (anarchists executed for a felony murder), and defended members of a religious sect who refused to salute the flag.

Eight years later charges erupted before the Dies Committee that the ACLU was communistic. Dies assertedly found no "evidence" supporting the charges during the examination of the ACLU's Harry F. Ward.

Ward, later bounced by the ACLU, was before the committee in behalf of the American League for Peace and Democracy, cited as subversive and America's "largest Communist front." The following year, 1940, the ACLU adopted its purge resolution.

It's inappropriate, the group ruled, for a member to serve on its ruling committees or staff who holds membership in a political organization which supports totalitarianism, or who publicly voices approval of such a principle.

It isn't clear whether the ban included the rank-and-file membership or halted its top officials from participating in or supporting front activities.

ACLU officials (past and present) have given such support.

The ACLU has also defended Smith Act violators, individuals denied passports (for dubious loyalty) and numerous teachers with alleged Red leanings. It has conducted, a decade-long battle against excesses of the Federal security program and its impact upon free speech and association.

In its current "abolition" campaign, the ACLU offers those interested a selected bibliography of anti-HUAC literature with these intriguing titles: "Guilt by Subpena," "The Dragon Slayers," "The Bankrupt Inquisition," "The Congressional Pillory," and "Fear, the Accuser."

Why is the ACLU working so zealously to abolish HUAC?

HUAC's mandate, running entirely in terms of propaganda, is wrongly phrased, and we believe both the letter and spirit of the first amendment make it unconstitutional or unwise, or both, Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU's executive director, explained.

"We'd have no objection if the mandate ran in terms of subversive action or propaganda, directly and immediately related to such action. We've never objected to the mandates of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee (both authorized to probe subversion)."

The ACLU, Malin declared, favors opening the doors on propaganda (per se) • • • including Soviet propaganda.

"And," he continued, "it should be under no governmental restriction until that point where it is immediately and directly related to illegal action."

"A country that punishes belief and association is not merely a country with a lesser degree of democracy, it's on the way to becoming no democracy at all."

(The United States, of course, is a Republic, not a democracy.)

Knifing through ACLU's maze of fuzzy semantics, the group contends that an American-hating radical may incite a mob to blow up a bridge with immunity until the fuse is ignited. It is his constitutional right.

Back in 1920, a joint New York State legislative committee issued an exhaustive report on Revolutionary Radicalism after an investigation of seditious activities. In the segment dealing with the ACLU, the Lusk report commented:

"The effect of ACLU activities is to create in the minds of the ill informed • • • the impression that it is un-American to interfere with the activities of those seeking to destroy American institutions."

Authors of the Lusk report then sagely observed:

"It attempts not only to protect crime—but to encourage attacks upon our institutions. Many of [its] members are undoubtedly sincere in their convictions, but the consequences of their activity is injurious to the public interest."

## Foreign Policy Review

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1961

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, writing in today's New York Times, the distinguished columnist, James Reston, has made a thoughtful and worthwhile appraisal of the current status of our foreign policy.

According to Mr. Reston:

President Kennedy has reached a critical point in his administration's relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the allies, the neutrals, the United Nations, and the Republican opposition.

Mr. Reston has critically discussed the President's relations with each of these bodies in turn, with the result that the dimensions of the problem confronting us in this turbulent field today are brought sharply into perspective.

As a companion to President Kennedy's ringing speech and declaration of U.S. policy before the United Nations today, this is a particularly timely article, and I commend it to my colleague's attention:

PRESIDENT IS UNDERTAKING REVIEW OF FOREIGN POLICY

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, September 24.—President Kennedy has reached a critical point in his administration's relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the allies, the neutrals, the United Nations, and the Republican political opposition.

For the first 8 months of his administration he has been trying to reach an accommodation with all these forces.

He has sought to find some common ground with the Soviet Union on nuclear

testing, disarmament, and Germany. He has tried to increase the authority of the United Nations, improve the procedures of consultation with the allies, be responsive to the opinion of the neutrals, and avoid divisive internal battles with the Republicans, particularly in the field of foreign relations.

The result of all this, as seen from here, has been disappointing. President Kennedy, who is a highly pragmatic politician facing a congressional election in 1962, is in the process of evaluating his own assumptions and the actions of the Russians, the United Nations, the neutrals, and the Republicans.

#### OPPORTUNITY TO REFLECT

The adjournment of Congress this week will provide opportunity for reflection and review. The Berlin crisis and the constitutional crisis at the United Nations have forced a reappraisal. The President is beset with advice on all these relationships with the East, the West, and the Republicans, and while no one knows what course he will follow, the general outlines of the issues and advice under discussion can be defined.

The President's preoccupation in his relations with the Russians is avoidance of a miscalculation on Washington's intentions on Germany. The President tried to make clear to Premier Khrushchev during their meeting in Vienna at the beginning of June that, while the United States was willing to negotiate some changes in the status quo, it would not tolerate the destruction of the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

Mr. Kennedy came away from that meeting convinced that Mr. Khrushchev was not prepared for a rational discussion of what was negotiable and what was not negotiable. The President concluded also that Mr. Khrushchev felt, probably on the basis of Washington's record in Cuba and Laos, that the United States and, particularly, its allies would not fight for Germany, so that Moscow could be extremely bold in pressing its demands.

This may or may not be the impression Mr. Khrushchev intended to leave with the President. But this is the impression he did in fact leave: that Moscow was convinced it could force the German solution it wanted and that the West would accept even a humiliating defeat rather than fight.

The debate in Washington now, therefore, is centering not on such negotiable questions as the German boundaries with Poland, defacto recognition of the Communist East German regime or the future armaments of West Germany—all of which this Government is already discussing privately in Washington—but on the threshold question of how to convince Mr. Khrushchev that the United States will fight rather than allow the destruction of West Berlin's freedom and the humiliation and dismemberment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

If this preliminary point can be established, either by a solemn warning to Mr. Khrushchev, as President De Gaulle and some of President Kennedy's advisers here have proposed, or by discussion between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in New York, then the other questions of boundaries, armaments, and the relations with East Germany can be discussed. This, so far as one can find out, is the U.S. position at the moment.

Removal of the threat on the possibility of war by miscalculation is the first priority; then, if that can be done, the prospect of serious negotiations on the future of Berlin and Germany, on disarmament and on nuclear testing will follow.

#### UNITED STATES-ALLIED RELATIONS

The pressure by Moscow on Berlin, and the death of Dag Hammarskjöld have forced President Kennedy and his principal aids



from the universities to examine their assumptions about the cold war, the Western alliance and the organization of the United Nations.

They came to power last January determined to put an end to the angry dialog with Moscow, and were inclined to believe that the Eisenhower administration had not paid enough attention to the sophisticated views of allies or the yearnings of the neutrals.

When the pressure rose on Germany, however, and Mr. Kennedy asked Congress to increase the draft and appropriations to strengthen the defenses of Western Europe, he got little support from NATO.

In principle, the Allies were all opposed to the expansion of Communist power. France, indeed, was more pugnacious toward Mr. Khrushchev's demands than anyone else. But when it came to the sacrifices necessary to place more military divisions on the line in Germany, or to mount an economic blockade against the Communists, neither Paris nor London was very enthusiastic.

This lack of enthusiasm has increased talk in Washington about the fact that, after a whole postwar generation, the United States still has 250,000 men as a standing army in Western Europe, far more than any of its allies.

Instead of more cooperation with France, as President Kennedy confidently expected after his visit to General de Gaulle last May, there has been less in the last few months. While the British Government has been tougher in the German crisis than at any time in recent years, the rise of pacifist sentiment in Britain has introduced an element of doubt about British purpose into official thinking in Washington.

#### UNITED STATES-NEUTRAL RELATIONS

President Kennedy's experience with the neutral nations has been even more disillusioning, probably because he came to office with a highly idealistic estimate of the opinion of the new sovereign states of Africa and Asia.

During his campaign for the Presidency, Mr. Kennedy talked more about the problems of the emerging nations of Africa than he did about the Western alliance. Since coming to power, though he originally promised to avoid too many ceremonial visits for at least 6 months, he has spent a great deal of time receiving the leaders of the new nations and identifying the United States with their aspirations.

In these meetings at the White House, there has been a great deal of talk about the principle of self-determination and the importance of disarmament and of a prohibition on nuclear testing. But when the neutral nations met at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in the middle of the Berlin crisis, and just after Moscow broke the nuclear test moratorium, the neutral leaders, who had been so assertive in supporting the principle of self-determination for Africans and Asians, showed little interest in self-determination for the Germans and were prudently moderate in their reaction to the Soviet nuclear tests.

Perhaps it was naive, as some of the President's more experienced aids and aides asserted, to expect anything more from the neutrals than a cautious double standard where criticism of the United States and the Soviet Union were concerned. The fact is that it shocked President Kennedy and led him to write into the foreign aid bill the stipulation that U.S. aid would hereafter take into account the political attitudes of the neutrals.

#### UNITED STATES-UNITED NATIONS RELATIONS

The death of Mr. Hammarskjold added to the pattern of reappraisal in Washington. The President has never been particularly idealistic about the United Nations. He

does not spend his evenings dreaming about the brotherhood or the parliament of man. He has some advisers who do, and no doubt he will make a rally-round-the-United-Nations speech tomorrow in New York.

He had begun, however, to see the United Nations as a practical instrument for opposing Soviet attempts at subversion and in the last few months he had considered the possibility of doing everything he could to increase its authority.

The death of Mr. Hammarskjold interrupted this process. With an independent and courageous Secretary General, able and willing to carry out the instructions of the veto-free General Assembly, Mr. Kennedy saw the possibility of effective action in favor of the principles and purposes of the United Nations and against the expansion of Communist power.

In the last few days, however, the neutrals seem to Washington to be trying to find a compromise with Washington by reducing the powers of the Secretary General, which of course they have every right to do. Their decisions are bound to influence the reappraisal of policy now beginning in Washington.

#### KENNEDY-GOP RELATIONS

Such a reappraisal would have happened, no doubt, without any regard to domestic political considerations. But the fact is that the Kennedy administration's conduct of foreign policy is beginning to come under severe attack from the Republican opposition, and a congressional election will be held next year.

On this point, it happens that the aspects of Mr. Kennedy's foreign policy the allies and the neutrals like are precisely the aspects that are being criticized by his political opponents.

The allies are pleased that the President did not use U.S. power to force a victory in Cuba; the allies do not understand why he considered intervention there in the first place, but they are glad that he did not order the Marines onto the beaches in Cuba to settle the issue.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are condemning the President for indecision, for intervening in the first place and for not intervening enough in the end.

Similarly, the allies are appraising President Kennedy's restraints on Berlin and Germany, but the mood of the United States is against any more concessions to the Communists. The Republicans are exploiting this sentiment.

Former President Eisenhower brought this campaign against Mr. Kennedy to a climax a week ago in Chicago by condemning all the things the allies like: the President's restraint in Laos and in Cuba, his willingness to talk about bringing Communist China into the United Nations, and his support for membership in that body for Outer Mongolia.

This rising opposition of the Republicans to the conduct of foreign policy doesn't worry President Kennedy too much. He rather welcomes a familiar battle with the opposition at home rather than the complex controversies with the Russians, the allies, and the neutrals overseas. But he is a political animal, and political considerations will undoubtedly cross his mind when he goes to Newport in the next few days to think all this over.

More important than the political charges of the opposition are the opinions of that group of his advisers who think that power is the decisive factor in current world conflicts and that national power, rather than the opinions of the allies or the neutrals, should be given a much larger role in the President's decisions.

The argument of this group of advisers is that everyone else in the world seems to be thinking in terms of national interest and that President Kennedy should do the same.

The idea, they argue, that opinion in the allied and neutral worlds is power has been tried and has not been proved effective.

Accordingly, they conclude, the time has come to stop being afraid of national power in the United States and trying to avoid the responsibilities of national power by leaving things to the allies, the neutrals, and the United Nations. In short they are telling the President to take the allies and neutrals at the level of their actions and decide things, as these groups do, on the basis of national interest.

It would be too much to say that this amounts to a revival of isolationist sentiment in Washington, but the fact remains that these questions are being discussed. In the end, they may not prevail. But there should be no doubt in the allied and neutral worlds that these considerations are now coming into review at the highest levels of the U.S. Government.

### Secretary Rusk Reveals What Is Right and What Is Wrong With Current American Foreign Policy

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. JUDD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 28, 1961

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following news report by Edgar Ansel Mowrer entitled "Rusk Discusses Current U.S. Foreign Policy."

#### RUSK DISCUSSES CURRENT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(By Edgar Ansel Mowrer)

In his speech to the National Press Club of Washington, on July 10, Secretary of State Dean Rusk revealed, it seems to me, what is right and what is wrong in our current foreign policy.

During World War II, the Secretary said, we Americans concluded that as a nation we must throw ourselves into building a "decent world order in which such conflagrations could not occur." Add "free" to the expression "decent world order" and you have, I submit, exactly what most Americans think our goal should be.

During and right after the war this goal seemed accessible. For most Americans did not understand—nor did their blandly optimistic leaders—that the U.S.S.R., Hitler's former confederate, would oppose any such scheme of ours simply because it had in mind to constitute (by conquest and subversion) a different world order of its own—an all-Red world order. From this aim—as Secretary Rusk now acknowledges—it has never since deviated.

Nonetheless, the United States went ahead with other like-minded countries and created the United Nations with the firm intention of making it the nucleus of the kind of world order we sought.

Now, if the West had confined the U.S.S.R. and communism to the territory it occupied in 1944-45—Russia and East Europe—it might still have used the United Nations, provided also that all non-Communist nations joined forces to convince the Kremlin that its own type of world order would never be allowed.

But once the Communists conquered giant China—with Washington complacently looking on and talking of the "corruption" of National China—and once new states, with some old states, opted for "nonalignment"



as a posture which would bring them benefits from both sides in the struggle, the United Nations ceased to be the nucleus of any acceptable sort of world order and became instead a diplomatic battleground.

For the nonaligned had and have no interest in victory by either side. Their advantage lies in the indefinite prolongation of the cold war provided they can keep it from becoming hot. And this position is the more impudent because all nonaligned states depend for their protection upon the military power of the United States.

There was, in Secretary Rusk's speech, no evidence that he understands this part of the situation. He went one step beyond his stubbornly optimistic predecessors when he recognized that the "central issue of the crisis is the (Soviets') announced determination to impose a world of coercion upon those not already subjected to it." But then he expressed surprise that the Soviet Union has not accepted our proposal for a ban on nuclear testing, thus showing he does not yet recognize that the U.S.S.R. intends to nibble the free world to death and needs a permanent threat of nuclear war to do so.

But above all, the Secretary showed—in my modest judgment—no understanding of the purpose of the neutrals—to keep the cold war going and milk both sides. Nor did he acknowledge that a world roughly one-third Communist and somewhat over a third nonaligned cannot rely upon the colorless United Nations to produce a "decent world order" of the kind we all want. A Soviet veto can always prevent that—as can the votes of the nonaligned.

America's goal can be reached only if we start creating, either outside or within the United Nations, a new free world alliance open to all peoples willing to oppose and defeat communism, and in the process, move toward universality. At this point, a reorganized United Nations could, and indeed must, establish and enforce the kind of world order free men can accept.

During the period of struggle, the United Nations is at best a battlefield and at worst a delusion. It seems to offer a cheap way out of the present struggle and thus morally disarms the Western peoples.

Until the United States accepts these facts—it seems to me—and acts upon them, it will continue to yield ever more ground to the Communist bloc led by a U.S.S.R. that not only claims to be but really acts like a great power.

#### Dag Hammarskjöld

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ROBERT E. COOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1961

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial taken from the Record-Courier, Ravenna-Kent, Ohio, certainly summarizes the regrets of the United States and the world at the untimely death of Dag Hammarskjöld. I concur with the statements contained in this editorial and feel it would be of interest to the other Members of Congress:

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD'S DEATH BLOW TO PEACE  
The untimely death of Dag Hammarskjöld is a blow to the peace of the world.

It brings a crisis to the United Nations itself at the time the U.N.'s forceful role in the preservation of peace at various places in the world is so sorely needed.

The prayers of all of us, the wisdom and effort of the world's keenest men and the

luck of the Irish will all be needed to keep the old globe, already afire in several places, from bursting into flame.

These thoughts run through the writer's mind as he attempts to put down on paper the meaning of the sudden death of the administrative head of the United Nations.

Hammarskjöld's quiet and scholarly but determined and dedicated approach to the world problem is fairly well known even by those who pay only passing attention to the U.N.'s effort. He was a citizen of the world. He believed in the direct approach.

Hammarskjöld went to Peiping in 1955 to secure the release of 11 of 15 imprisoned American fliers. He put the U.N. military force at work on the Suez Canal in 1956 to keep order. And he moved into the Congo to put out a world-threatening fire in 1960.

It was his last-mentioned effort which revealed the tremendous potential of a strong United Nations. An international police force was moved into a chaotic area to prevent civil war and to keep the peace for the world.

Hammarskjöld was succeeding. A civil administrative U.N. force has been busy for more than a year teaching self-government to a nation and educating the nation's nationals to the point that they will be able to take over their own affairs.

At the same time, an international police unit has been maintaining order and preventing alien forces from moving into the scene and taking over, sometimes under the guise of helping out specific factions in the new country.

Now Hammarskjöld is dead. He died just as he seemed about to achieve complete unification of the Congo.

What will happen next?

It is going to take a great effort and unusual wisdom to save the U.N. as it is now set up. Russia wants to change it and will move into the world political arena rapidly and with force to put across its own ideas.

Will we be able to keep the present-type U.N. Organization in operation? Will we be able to keep our Congo police program in operation? To whom will the many new nations of the world now turn? How well have the new political figures of the new countries of the world learned the lessons of world government? How responsible will they be?

These and many other things we'll begin to learn soon.

Hammarskjöld died a hero's death. Sweden can be proud of him. And all of Scandinavia can be proud of the great contribution its sons have made toward the implementation of world government (Trygve Lie, the first U.N. Secretary General, was from Norway).

#### People of Pekin, Ill., Express Their Affection for Senator Dirksen, of Illinois

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I am inserting in the RECORD an editorial column entitled "The Editor's Letter," by F. F. McNaughton, of the Pekin (Ill.) Daily Times of September 22.

Pekin is the hometown of the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. Last Friday the people of

Pekin set aside the day to express their affection and respect for the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. This editorial speaks for the people of Pekin. It also speaks for me and countless others who know the Senator and are privileged to work with him.

#### THE EDITOR'S LETTER (By F. F. McNaughton)

This is D-Day—Dirksen Day.  
The Senator quotes the Bible aptly.  
So we'll quote a bit.

The Bible has a double negative saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house.

Simply stated that says: "A great man is not honored in his hometown and in his own family."

Now there's one Bible saying that is not true in EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN's case.

To begin with, his parents thought so much of the little feller that they named him after the 25th President and little did they dream then how near the little tike they were naming was going to come to being a President himself. He came as close as Roger Maris did to that 60. Just a nod from Lady Luck at the right time and both of them would have made it.

And when it comes to continuing loyalty "in his own house," who has been more loyal to a husband and father than have Luella and Joy? Bless their hearts.

As for Pekin, we doff our hats to EVERETT as our "great man."

Everywhere we go—California, London, Moscow—people say to us:

"Oh, do you come from the same town as Senator DIRKSEN?"

We try to be modest as we say, "Yes," meanwhile doing our best to be a moon for the moment and get some reflected glory from it.

EVERETT has done well by Pekin. As a young city councilman here he got a zoning ordinance adopted. He worked long and hard on that and practically wrote it himself. It was adopted and published in book form. (Later, folks with axes to grind got it rescinded.)

And to this day, as Senator DIRKSEN's picture appears day after day in newspapers and magazines around the world, he brings both notice and honor to his hometown—Pekin, Ill., in the United States of America.

Once, in gratitude, Tazewell County sent Mr. DIRKSEN on a study trip to Europe.

I have another hope for him.

China used to consider America her best friend. We must get back on speaking terms with that old friend whose intelligent and hard-working people number a fourth of the whole world's population.

Who would be a better man to send to Peking, China, to make friends again than an eminent Senator whose hometown was named after the Chinese capital?

After we've reelected him, let's send Senator DIRKSEN from Pekin to Peking, and on around through Russia, and back to Washington.

#### Medicare Program for Servicemen's Dependents

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1961

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, this statement concerns you and your dependents. It is an important document



to be studied carefully and then passed on to your dependents and retained by them.

**ELIGIBILITY FOR CARE FROM BOTH CIVILIAN AND UNIFORMED SERVICES SOURCES**

Some dependents are eligible for both civilian medical care and care at uniformed services medical facilities. To be eligible for both, the dependent and the sponsor must meet the requirements indicated below.

**Sponsor:** Must be on active duty or on active duty for training pursuant to orders for an indefinite period or for more than 30 days.

**Dependent:** Must bear one of the following relationships to the sponsor:

Lawful wife.

Lawful husband, if dependent on service wife for over one-half of his support.

Unmarried legitimate child, adopted child, or stepchild, in one of the following categories:

Under 21 years of age.

Over 21, but incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity that existed before the age of 21, and dependent on service member for over one-half of support.

Under 23, enrolled in a full-time course in an approved institution of higher learning, and dependent on service member for over one-half of support.

A dependent's eligibility for civilian medical care ends when the sponsor retires, dies, is discharged or released from active duty, is dropped from the rolls of his service for desertion, or is divorced from the dependent. Children of a divorced sponsor retain their eligibility until adopted. If the sponsor dies while on active duty or while in a retired status, his dependents are still eligible for care at Armed Forces and U.S. Public Health Service medical facilities when space and staff are available.

For the purpose of administering the medicare program, eligible dependents in the United States are divided into two classes: Dependents residing apart from their sponsors and those residing with their sponsors. How does the revised medicare program affect each of these classes?

**DEPENDENTS RESIDING APART FROM SPONSORS**

Dependents eligible for civilian medical care who reside apart from their sponsors may continue to choose between civilian medical facilities and those of the Armed Forces or U.S. Public Health Service.

Each civilian physician and hospital, when providing care for dependents, will furnish the dependent with a claim form (DA Form 1863, "Statement of Services Provided by Civilian Medical Sources") to be filled in. The claim form will note that the dependent patient resides apart from the sponsor. If the attending physician requires the services of other physicians, an anesthetist, a physical therapist, or a private-duty nurse while the dependent patient is in a civilian hospital, a DA Form 1863 must be completed for each of them. These claim forms, too, must indicate that the patient resides apart from sponsor.

When applying for civilian medical care, the dependent should first ask the physician if he will participate in the medicare program. If he will, the dependent is not expected to pay the physician, nurse, or hospital for care covered under the program except for charges shown on page 15. Under Service regulations, the Government pays the physician for authorized care with the understanding that there will be no additional charge to the dependent or sponsor for that care. The physician signs such a statement on the claim form when he submits his claim for payment.

**DEPENDENTS RESIDING WITH SPONSORS**

Wives and dependent husbands and children of service members, who reside with their sponsors and who desire medical care at Government expense, must contact a uniformed service authority to determine whether the required care can be provided in a nearby uniformed service medical facility. If it cannot be provided, the dependent must obtain a "Medicare Permit" or the new "Non-availability Statement"—DD Form 1251—from the appropriate service authority in order to have authorized care from civilian sources paid for by the Government.

Civilian medical services, to be payable by the Government, must meet the criteria of authorized care under the medicare program. DD Form 1251 does not establish requested care as authorized care, nor does it guarantee payment by the Government. It does serve as evidence that the dependent residing with the sponsor has cleared with the proper service authority and that the desired care is not available from a reasonably accessible uniformed service medical facility.

The issuance of DD Form 1251 places the dependent residing with the sponsor in essentially the same free-choice position as a dependent residing apart from the sponsor. However, DD Form 1251 is for immediate use only, in connection with a current illness or condition that may or may not be authorized under the medicare program. The Government's liability for medicare claims is determined from the diagnosis and from clinical information and/or certification furnished by the attending civilian physician.

A DD Form 1251 may be issued on a retroactive basis to cover civilian medical care already begun or completed, when it is determined that the patient could have obtained a DD Form 1251 by applying for it before the care began. A DD Form 1251 issued under these circumstances will bear a statement under "Remarks" that it is retroactive to the effective date.

In some cases, authorized Government-paid medical care from civilian sources may be provided without a DD Form 1251. These are:

In an acute emergency requiring immediate treatment from civilian sources at the nearest available medical facility to preserve life or prevent undue suffering. Examples would be a serious injury in an accident or a sudden, severe illness. The attending physician must

state on the claim form—DA Form 1863—or on an attachment to it, that the case is actually an acute emergency.

When the dependent is away from the area of the sponsor's household on a trip; the dependent, sponsor, accompanying parent, or acting guardian signing the claim form must make an entry certifying that the dependent is "on trip."

For maternity care required by an eligible dependent wife whose husband has died while on active duty, if she was pregnant at the time of his death.

**ELIGIBILITY FOR CARE FROM UNIFORMED SERVICES FACILITIES ONLY**

Dependents are eligible if they bear one of these relationships to a retired service member, to a service member who died while serving on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, or to a deceased retired service member:

Lawful wife.

Unmarried widow.

Lawful husband, if dependent on service wife for over one-half of his support.

Unmarried legitimate child, adopted child, or stepchild if such child has not passed his 21st birthday. See page 2 for exceptions covering those past 21 years of age.

Unremarried widower, if he was in fact dependent upon the member or retired member at the time of her death for over one-half of his support because of a mental or physical incapacity.

Parent or parent-in-law, if dependent and if residing in a dwelling place provided or maintained by the service member or retired service member. A parent or parent-in-law of an active duty service member is also qualified for care at service facilities if he meets the above requirements.

**CIVILIAN CARE PROVIDED**

The Government will pay the major cost of the following civilian medical services for eligible dependents who meet the requirements outlined.

Hospitalization in semiprivate accommodations two, three, or four beds) normally not exceeding 365 days for each admission; all necessary services and supplies furnished by the hospital during hospitalization; doctors' bills during such hospitalization for the treatment of: first, acute medical conditions; second, contagious diseases; third, surgical conditions.

Laboratory and X-ray tests and procedures during hospitalization.

Certain costs for necessary diagnostic tests and procedures before and after hospitalization when hospitalization is for a bodily injury or a surgical operation.

Complete obstetrical and maternity care, including in-hospital care of the newborn infant. Infants delivered by civilian physicians in a home or an office may receive authorized care they need on an outpatient basis during a period not to exceed 10 days following the date of delivery.

Outpatient care for bodily injuries, including payments not to exceed \$75 for necessary laboratory tests, pathological and radiological examinations.



Special-duty nursing service during hospitalization.

#### SURGICAL SERVICES

Treatment of surgical conditions only during hospitalization is authorized at Government expense. Surgical care for bodily injuries is authorized on an outpatient basis.

Surgical services desired or requested by a patient, which are not medically indicated, are not authorized for payment by the Government. The opinion of the physician in charge of the case will determine whether the services are medically indicated and therefore payable.

#### TREATMENT OF INJURIES ON AN OUTPATIENT BASIS

Government-paid treatment of bodily injuries of a patient not hospitalized, including diagnostic and therapeutic tests and procedures authorized by the attending physician, is authorized. Treatment of fractures, dislocations, lacerations, and other wounds that are legitimately cared for by dentists, including related diagnostic and therapeutic tests and procedures the attending dentist authorizes, may also be paid for.

The Government will pay a maximum of \$75 for laboratory tests and pathological and radiological examinations, provided the attending physician or surgeon performs or authorizes them. Charges for the use of hospital outpatient facilities—for example, a cast room—required in the treatment of the injury will also be paid for.

The \$75 limit may be increased only in special and extraordinary cases if the physician who authorizes the tests and procedures that exceed \$75 in cost submits a special report.

#### OUTPATIENT CARE IN CIVILIAN FACILITIES

Outpatient care as such is restricted to authorized obstetrical and maternity care, treatment of certain bodily injuries, pre- and post-hospitalization tests and procedures and X-ray therapy begun or prescribed during a period of authorized hospitalization. For all other outpatient care at Government expense, dependents must use Uniformed Services medical facilities.

#### DENTAL CARE

Dental treatment is provided to hospital inpatients who are hospitalized for other authorized care, only when required as a necessary part of the treatment of the basic medical or surgical condition for which hospitalized. Outpatient treatment of fractures, dislocations, lacerations, and other wounds that are legitimately cared for by dentists may also be paid for. Authorized dental care does not include the cost of artificial teeth, bridges, fillings, teeth straightening, or prolonged treatment of the gums.

At Armed Forces and U.S. Public Health Service medical facilities, dental care is provided as follows in the United States:

First. In an emergency, to relieve pain and undue suffering. Permanent fillings, bridges, and dentures are not authorized.

Second. If required for treatment of a medical or surgical condition.

Third. Dental care in areas designated "remote" on a facilities-available basis.

Outside the United States: Dental care on a facilities-available basis.

#### MEDICAL CARE AT MEDICAL FACILITIES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

If medical staff, space, and facilities are available, the services will provide for all eligible dependents as follows:

Diagnosis.

Treatment of—

First. Acute medical conditions.

Second. Surgical conditions.

Third. Contagious diseases.

Fourth. Acute emergencies of any nature.

Immunization.

Maternity and infant care.

#### MEDICAL CARE OVERSEAS

As a general rule, dependents will get what care they need from Service medical facilities when they are outside the United States. If Armed Forces or U.S. Public Health Service facilities are lacking or inadequate, civilian medical care may be arranged for at the expense of the U.S. Government. Dependents residing in overseas areas where Service medical care cannot be provided may obtain full information from the appropriate overseas commander or from the nearest Service installation on how to obtain medical care from professionally acceptable local civilian sources.

#### IDENTIFICATION

When applying for any kind of medical care—at a Service or civilian facility, or to a civilian physician—dependents are required to present their Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card—DD Form 1173—as proof of their eligibility for medical care.

All eligible dependents except children under 10 years of age will receive a card. In some cases, such as a child living apart from his parents, a card may be issued even for a child under 10. In the case of a child under 10, the parent or guardian must furnish proper identification and certify as to the child's eligibility.

Dependents residing with their sponsors will receive their cards through their sponsors. The sponsor will fill out the necessary application form and submit it to his commanding officer. Sponsors residing apart from their dependents may send the completed application form to their dependents.

If the sponsor is unable, or declines, to fill out the application form, his dependent can obtain the necessary application form at any service installation, fill in as much information as possible, and submit it to the sponsor's commanding officer for completion and verification.

Dependents of service members who died while on active duty or while in a retired status can obtain an application for the card from a nearby service facility by applying there in person or requesting it by mail. Information on how to fill out the form and what certificates must accompany it can be obtained at the same time.

The completed application form must be taken to any nearby uniformed service facility. If the necessary equipment

to produce the card is not available there, the dependent will be told where to obtain the card. Dependents who cannot visit a service facility that can issue the card may request it by mail.

The card must be turned in, first, when it expires; second, when a new card is issued; third, when the sponsor dies, is discharged, retires, or is released from active duty; or fourth, when the dependency status is otherwise ended.

When a card is lost, the loss should be reported immediately, so it may be replaced and the services may be on the alert against its being used improperly by someone who finds it.

If a person uses a card to obtain medical care to which he is not entitled, a fine of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment for up to 5 years may be imposed on the offender. A dependent who allows another person to use his card unlawfully may be subject to the same penalties.

Damage to, or indications of tampering with, the laminated card makes it invalid.

#### A WORD OF CAUTION ABOUT CIVILIAN MEDICAL CARE

Dependents residing with their sponsors, in addition to furnishing proper identification, must present a DD Form 1251 to the source of civilian care.

Eligible dependents seeking medical care from civilian sources should make sure the physician and hospital are participating in the medicare program before beginning treatment.

A physician participating in the program must be legally licensed and qualified to prescribe and administer all drugs and to perform all surgical procedures.

A hospital, to qualify under the medicare program, except in an emergency, must be engaged primarily in providing facilities for the surgical and medical diagnosis, treatment, and care of injured and sick persons by or under the supervision of two or more staff physicians or surgeons. It must also provide continuous 24-hour nursing service by registered graduate nurses.

#### WHAT DEPENDENTS MUST PAY FOR CIVILIAN MEDICAL CARE—BASIC CHARGE

A service dependent in a civilian hospital will pay \$1.75 a day, or the first \$25 of the hospital cost, whichever is greater.

#### ADDITIONAL CHARGES

Private hospital room: The above hospital charge plus, first, 25 percent of difference between cost of the private room and weighted average cost of a semiprivate room, when private room is more costly, if attending physician certifies that private room is needed. Second, difference between cost of the private room and weighted average cost of a semiprivate room, when private room is more costly, if private room is for dependent's convenience.

Private-duty nursing care: First \$100 of cost and 25 percent of charges over \$100 when attending physician certifies that this care is needed.

Maternity care: First \$15 of physician's charge for delivery performed in a home or an office, if dependent is not hospitalized later incident to the same delivery.



Injuries on an outpatient basis: First \$15 of physician's or dentist's charges for each cause or accident cared for. However, multiple injuries to the same person resulting from a single accident will be considered one injury requiring payment of maximum fee—\$15.

Readmission to hospitals: First. Except in obstetrical and maternity cases, patients readmitted to a civilian hospital within 14 days after discharge, due to an acute complication of the condition for which they were originally hospitalized, pay \$1.75 per day if they can prove they paid at least \$25 for the previous admission. Second, all admissions of obstetrical and maternity cases during and directly related to the same pregnancy are considered as one admission.

James A. Farley

# EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK W. BOYKIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 23, 1961

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a great article from the Rockland County Journal-News of Nyack, N.Y. This is a great article about one of the greatest men that you and I have ever known, and I imagine in your long life and mine too, we have known nearly all of them. I think back on the conventions, even long before Franklin Delano Roosevelt's great convention, which was managed by the great Jim Farley, when he, you, and I used to talk to another great man, your friend, Jim's friend, and mine, Vice President Cactus Jack Garner of the great State of Texas. Jim Farley is a fighter. He also has about the kindest heart of any man I have ever known. Jim Farley has a heart of gold and silver too, and he is always fighting for a friend and a principle, the same as he had to fight for Mayor Robert Wagner and the great victory which has just been won in the greatest city in the world, New York City.

Well, New York is the greatest city all around, and you and Jim and I have been to about all of the great cities, but they not only love Jim Farley in that great city, but, Mr. Speaker, I wish you could have been down at our beloved Mobile, Ala., and all over Mobile Bay and could have seen Big Jim when he marched up Royal Street, and how they saluted him and the men and women, white and colored, know him and love him. How I hope that good "Big Jim" Farley, the maker of Presidents and the maker of mayors, and our good friend, DeSapio and Mayor Wagner will all get back together like they should be and work together. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that Jim Farley knows more people by their first names than any other living man. Jim Farley never did a man any harm. He is always helping, he is always giving, and he might not have done

it on the ball diamond, but he has knocked more home runs in this land of ours in the ball field than any other living human being that I know, so I take off my hat to Jim Farley. How I wish all of these people all over America from Maine to Mexico could know this great man, the one and only Jim Farley, as you and I know him. I had a great kinsman who went to his reward just a year or two ago, from back home, who was president of the great Coca-Cola Co.

He and I were named for the same man. His name, like mine, was Frank Boykin, and every time we would talk, he would tell me about the outstanding things and the amazing work and the results that Jim Farley was getting for the great Coca-Cola Co.—the one where it says "The pause that refreshes." You do not have to pause when you see Jim Farley, but you will want to pause, and when you have been with him, you are refreshed and feel better for having met this great American, who has done so much for so many people and, as a matter of fact, for all mankind. So, Mr. Speaker, I think I can speak for you when I say that we will all go along with Jim Farley as long as we live on this earth and even in the world to come.

The article follows:

## LARGE EVENING FOR JIM FARLEY

They call you Big Jim. Your name is James A. Farley. You stand behind a fellow named Mayor Robert Wagner, and the bright lights beam down on your shoulders as the television cameras take you into homes throughout the Nation. You hear the mayor thank you for your help in smashing New York City bossism. Your face is somber, but you're smiling inside.

You have had many big nights. You have stood beside the new President of the United States on election night and known in your heart you helped put him in the highest office of our country. Four years later it was the same, only greater, as you saw your uncanny prediction of a 46-State landslide come true.

But Thursday night ranks right up there with the biggest in your full life, because you paid; had shoved down the growling throats of a bossism that your political life and worth was in the past. The honors you deserved from the party which you served for a half century were dismissed as nothingness, because the man in the dark glasses willed it so.

They forgot Big Jim in Buffalo 3 years ago, when they left to try to elect a Senator they had shoved down the growling throats of a boss-cowed Democratic convention. They should have known that it would take better men than they to knock out the old Haverstraw first baseman. You left quietly, but those of us who appreciate you and your political creed knew you would be back.

It was a bitter pill you swallowed at Buffalo. The men who had known you all their political lives and had fed at the patronage table you controlled, had to admit with sheepishness that their vote was committed to "Carmine's man." The crowning blow was that your native Rockland went along with the crowd.

Forgotten by the new leadership was the man who started here when 18 and as a youngster was Rockland's county chairman. The laurels you brought your home neighborhood were many, as you climbed the political rungs of State and then National leadership and a Cabinet post. Your friends said publicly and privately that the day would come when some would be sorry for their

treatment of Big Jim. They were right. That day came Thursday.

The bosses handed the governorship and a Senate seat to the Republicans 3 years ago. They could bully weak-kneed party leaders but they couldn't run a campaign or fool the people. How many of the faithful cast their ballot Republican then because of what the bosses did to Big Jim?

The experts say that Wagner's campaign was a master example of political wizardry. His weak points became strength. Criticism was turned to advantage. But this was no surprise to many who could see the fine hand of Jim Farley behind the strategy that crushed the machine. We wonder if DeSapio today, as he licks the wounds of his gouged Tammany tiger, wishes he had Buffalo to do over again and could take back his gutter treatment of Mr. Democratic Politician?

As we watched you on television, we tried to foresee the next chapter in your political history and knew that you'll be able to write it freely, without your hand being pushed by anyone. We regret that the man who once wrote in this corner, G. Wilson Bartine—your friend and mine—wasn't here to see your big night. But, Big Jim, we both know he was somewhere up there smiling.

## LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

## RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

## CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

## PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).